THE JOURNAL:
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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. No subscription received for less than twelve months.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON, or they will not be attended to.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.
VOL. 3.---NO. 42. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1847. | WHOLE NO. 146.

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OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

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NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

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Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
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GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

THE JOURNAL.

THE VOTE OF "CENSURE"—AGAIN.

In our remarks last week, under the above heading, in reply to a charge made by the Chronicle against Gen. McKay, accusing him of voting to *censure* Gen. Taylor, we stated that Gen. McKay, with 163 other members, voted for the proviso; whereas, upon reference again to the proceedings had on that occasion, we find that we mistook the vote.—The error is an unimportant one, as it does not affect the force of our article; but, as we are always desirous of stating things as they are, we take the first opportunity to make the correction, and we do so under this head.

The question was on a motion to lay the resolutions and amendment (the proviso) on the table, and resulted, yeas 10, nays 164.—The question was next on the adoption of the amendment, and it was decided by a vote of yeas 110 to 70 nays. Since our last publication, we have met with the following article on this subject. Although it takes the same view of the matter that we did last week, it goes more fully into the case, and we therefore place it before our readers, with the simple remark, that we hope, out of respect for the newspaper press, if nothing else, that our federal cotemporaries will cease their croakings on the subject. They must be aware that they are publishing what they know to be false, when they tell their readers that the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress, voted to censure Gen. Taylor. They know in their own hearts, that no member of the democratic party desired any such thing. But we will not detain the reader from the article below:—

THE "VOTE OF CENSURE."—The following article, says the Richmond Enquirer, so fully expresses our own views, and by a concise and forcible summing up of facts so entirely refutes the silly slang in which the Whig press has indulged, that we adopt it as our own. We take occasion to add a single remark' that when the news of the capitulation of Monterey reached the United States, many *Whig* papers (we distinctly remember the Philadelphia United States Gazette) denounced the capitulation as highly improper, mischievous. They then thought that it was agreed to, under the instructions from Washington. They instantly changed their tune, when this was shown not to be the case:

"We scarcely take up a Whig paper in which there is not either a covert insinuation, or a broad allegation, that Congress at its late session passed a vote of censure upon Gen'l Taylor. We have hitherto permitted this gross perversion of truth to pass unheeded among the thousand fictions that daily issue from the same quarter, relying upon the better information of the public for its correction. But the story has been told so often, and reiterated with such an air of sincerity, that persons not in the constant habit of referring to the record may be led astray and induced to adopt the notion that it may have some foundation in truth. For the benefit of any such of our readers as may have given ear to this delusion, we have to ask attention to a simple statement of the facts upon which the charge is founded.

"At an early period in the late session of Congress a resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives proposing, first a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his army for their courage, skill, patriotism and good conduct in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey; second, a Gold Medal to Gen. Taylor; third, that the victories were acquired in a just, holy and righteous cause.

"During the discussion of the resolution, the following proviso was offered, which, together with the resolutions, was adopted by a vote of 103 to 62:

"'Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed into an approbation of the terms of the capitulation of Monterey.'"

"The head and front—the length and breadth of the 'censure' has this extent—no more. Everybody remembers that, when the news of the capitulation of Monterey reached this country, a universal feeling of surprise was manifested at the liberal character of the terms conceded to the Mexican forces. It excited astonishment, that a defeated army of 10,000 men were allowed to retire with arms in their hands, and without conditions; and the reasons and motives that prompted and justified these terms were for a long period, even down to the time of the discussion in Congress, involved in mystery. No one tho't of censuring the Gen'l, however, in the expression of this feeling, which was as general as was the admiration of his skill and gallantry. It was simply a feeling of surprise, growing out of the circumstances under which the capitulation was granted. It was not doubted but there were good and sufficient reasons for the act, but those reasons had not been fully presented to the country, and the proviso went merely to the withholding any opinion, pro or con, on the terms of the capitulation. A sharp-sighted New England Whig, however, who denounced the war as infamous, thought an occasion could be made of the proviso to constitute the Whig party the special guardian of Gen. Taylor's fame, and thus acquire some amount of party capital. He therefore raised the shout of censure, and after the resolutions had been adopted, another Whig, Mr. Cocke of Tennessee, moved to amend their title by striking from it the word 'thanks,' and substituting 'censure.'—The amendment received the support of the Whigs generally, but it was promptly killed; every Democrat in the House voting against it. It is true that two Democratic members of the House, Thompson of Mississippi, and Ficklin of Illinois, condemned the capitulation, but they met with no sympathy from the House, and it would be as unreasonable and unjust to hold the Democratic party responsible for their vagaries, as to charge the Whig party with the insane ravings of Giddings or the moral treason of Hudson.

"The vote to strike out *thanks* and insert *censure*, was a Whig vote. The Democratic vote was a vote of thanks, and the resolutions were got up and carried through, in spirit of grateful acknowledgement for the brilliant services of the hero of Monterey and his gallant army. Let us look at the vote taken altogether: 1st, they voted thanks; 2d, they voted a medal; 3d, that the victories were acquired in a just and righteous cause; 4th, they voted that they passed no opinions on the one act of which they knew nothing; fifth, they voted that by that act they meant no censure. This is the true version of the action of the House of Representatives, which party malignanty has endeavored to pervert into a feeling of hostility of Gen. Taylor.

"For ourselves, we regret that the proviso was introduced—we thought it in bad taste, and were glad that the Senate struck it out—not that it amounted to much one way or the other, but that it furnished an excuse for a vast amount of party misrepresentation.

[*Mobile Register.*

From the Boston Bee.

THE OLD TORY DOCTRINE ON LOUISIANA, AND THE NEW TORY DOCTRINE ON TEXAS.

The New Haven Palladium has become somewhat excited at supposing itself to be referred to, in an old quotation from a New Haven federal paper, which was printed in that renowned city in the year 1803, and which was copied into the Post the other day.

It seems that the present Palladium is quite an ephemeral, or, as Susan Nipper would say in Dombey & Son, only a temporary and not a permanency, it having come into the breathing world, only in the year 1829, and neither of its distinguished editors having honored this hemisphere with their appearance in it, until 1809.

Whereat, the New Haven Palladium cries out "unblushing falsehood!"

It seems therefore, that the present Palladium is not the immediate successor of the N. Haven paper from which the quotation was made, but merely the successor of that paper in its tone, temper and unpatriotic doctrines in regard to the extension of territory.

This is all that is necessary to our purpose, which was to identify "old federalism and modern whiggery" in Connecticut, and elsewhere, touching Louisiana and Texas. The arguments now and then, are precisely the same, except that the old federal editors had more point and purpose than these modern imitators in running down their country and siding with her enemies. The authority we have for citing the old federal New Haven paper of 1803, is the Boston Centinel, which is the best federal authority extant, and as we gave but a brief quotation from the article, we now transfer the whole, which may be found in the leading federal paper which was printed in New Haven, July 23d, 1803.

Under the head of "Extracts from papers by the last mail," the Boston Centinel and Massachuseets Federalist of July 30, 1803, gives the following as the Connecticut federal argument against the annexation of Louisiana:

New Haven, July 23, 1803.

At length the public are favored with the amount of the purchase money for *Louisiana*. Fifteen millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the price we have to pay. For what? Is it for our national independence? is it for our national honor? or is it for means to secure and strengthen both? By no means. This would look a little like the spirit which animated the councils of Washington and Adams, or those dreadful days so feelingly depicted as the "reign of terror."

For what purpose, then, is it that $15,250,000 are parted with so complacently? Why, indeed, to obtain so many acres of good arable *bog and wilderness!* inhabited, it is true, with a plentiful stock of savages, which we may drive from their inheritance, if we can.

But in the name of common sense, you ask, wherefore do we want this additional territory? Have we not already millions of unpeopled land, and that without going two thousand miles in quest of strange soil? Hush! be cool! Do you not know *we wanted a place of deposite for our western produce?* A place of deposite! This is indeed insufferable! * * * * * *

Honest farmer! you and I don't get our *peace* by chanting lullabies. Let us then for a moment inquire *how many dollars* YOU WILL HAVE TO PAY TOWARD THIS SAME LOUISIANA PURCHASE!

The United States, by the late census, contain something above 5,600,000 souls. Making due allowance for the black population, &c., we shall find *the taxable heads of families* to comprise about every tenth person. Divide the whole number of inhabitants by ten, and it will give 560,000 as the number of heads of families who are taxable. In order to ascertain the precise amount that falls to each, we proceed to divide the price of the purchase, 15,250,000, by the number of *persons*, 560,000, who are to defray it, which will at once show that every father of a family must pay the sum of TWENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND TWENTY-THREE CENTS!

From this, however, *some* deduction should be made, as there are many individuals subject to taxation without families. This may *possibly* reduce the average sum for each *taxable inhabitant* of the United States to about TWENTY-THREE DOLLARS.

Who is benefitted *by this unexampled demand upon your purses?* Is it yourselves—is it your country—OR IS IT THE COFFERS OF BONAPARTE?

From the Baltimore Daily News.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE

We copy from one of our exchanges, the following chronological table of events connected with the commencement of hostilities with Mexico, compiled from official documents:

March 1, 1845.—The resolutions annexing the territory of Texas to the United States were approved by President Tyler, and a messenger despatched, (two days before the inauguration of President Polk,) conveying them to the Texas government.

March 6, 1845.—The Mexican minister, Mr. Almonte, residing at Washington city, protested against the proceeding, demanded his passports in a menacing manner, and went home to be minister of war against us.

Sept., 1845.—Instructions were issued by Mr. Buchanan, our Secretary of State, to Mr. Black, the American consul at the city of Mexico, "to ascertain from the Mexican government whether they would receive an envoy from the United States, intrusted with full power to adjust all the questions between the two governments."

Oct. 15, 1845.—The Mexican government, through her Secretary of State, Mr. Pena y Pena, agreed to "receive a minister from the United States in the capital of Mexico, with full power from his government to settle the dispute in a peaceable manner."

Nov. 10, 1845.—The Hon. John Slidell was commissioned as such envoy. He landed at Vera Cruz on the 30th of the same month.

Dec. 6, 1845.—Mr. Slidell arrived at the city of Mexico, and on the 8th of the month announced his mission; the Mexican Secretary of State, in the meantime, objected to him, asking "what he had come for?" and "who he could be?"

Dec. 20, 1845.—Mr. Slidell's mission was annulled by an official note from the Mexican secretary, requiring him to produce special powers, *ad hoc*, for the settlement of the Texas question alone. On the 20th of January Mr. Slidell retired to Jalapa.

Dec. 28, 1845.—The government of Herrera was overthrown, and Gen. Paredes, a millitary usurper, succeeded to power, on a promise that his advent should be the recovery of Texas by force.

March 1, 1846.—Mr. Slidell, from Jalapa, repeated the proffer of peace to the new Mexican Secretary of State, Mr. Castillo y Lanzas, adding that the President was sincerely desirous of preserving peace between the two governments.

March 12, 1846.—Mr. Castillo y Lanzas rejected Mr. Slidell, and on the 21st of the month sent him his passports, and soon after he returned to the United States.

Oct. 4, 1845.—General Taylor, in an official letter to the War Department, suggested the propriety of "taking possession, at once, of one or two suitable points on or quite near the Rio Grande."

Jan. 13, 1846.—Three months afterwards, instructions were issued to Gen. Taylor to occupy the east side of the Rio Grande, but to refrain from any act of aggression against Mexico; and to regard relations between the two governments as peaceful, until Mexico made further demonstrations of war. (Previous to this time, undoubted information had been received that Mexico had been raising troops for the avowed purpose of carrying on a war with the United States.)

March 11, 1846.—Gen. Taylor, with the army, left Corpus Christi, on the *west* side of the Neuces, and arrived at Brazos Santiago, March 28th. Gen. Taylor found an army of 2,000 Mexican soldiers already assembled at Matamoros under the command of Gen. Arista.

April 11, 1846.—Gen Ampudia arrived at Matamoros superseding Arista in command, accompanied by 200 cavalry, followed by a reinforcement of 2,000 more men.

April 12.—Ampudia ordered Taylor to break up his camp within 24 hours, and retire beyond the Neuces, or he would attack him.—At the same time, all the Americans and our consul, were driven from Matamoros.

April 23.—Gen Paredes issued his war manifesto against the United States, and sent additional military forces to the Rio Grande.

April 24.—A large body of Mexican troops, which had previously crossed the Rio Grande into Texas, attacked Capt. Thornton's command, killed and wounded 16, and captured the remainder. Previously to this they had brutally murdered Colonel Cross. Also Lt. Porter and one of his men, who went out in search of Cross, were fired upon and killed.

April 28.—Capt. Walker and 24 men were attacked on their way from Point Isabel to Gen. Taylor's camp, and six of his men killed, and a number of the Mexicans killed and wounded.

May 8th and 9th.—The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought in Texas.

May 12.—The President sent in his message, recommending the recognition of the war; and on the 13th, Congress declared the war to exist by the act of Mexico, and authorized the President to prosecute it to a speedy and honorable conclusion.

These things should be remembered: and whenever rampant whiggery undertakes to justify the course of Mexico, it should be reminded of them.

Expense of British Railways.—Some idea of the magnitude of the railway calls may be formed by comparing the expenditure per mile on the finished lines. The most expensive has been the London and Blackwall, which was £287,000 per mile, it is constructed on arches, and the original site was covered with houses; and as the owner's title to each house required to be perfected at the expense of the Company, its law expenses were immense. The cheapest Railway is the Dundee and Arbroath, which is only £8,500 per mile. When the cost of construction amounts to only £30,000 per mile, it may be considered as cheap; £40,000 as the average, and £50,000 as being the "full figure,"—which is about the cost of the London and Birmingham. The Parliamentary expenses incurred in these lines would alone be sufficient to make lines of similar length in any well wooded district of the States.

If the clock of the tongue be not set by the dial of the heart, it will not go right.

REPLENISH THE EARTH.

A writer in the June number of the Knickerbocker, holds the following language:

"Allow us to put the question," says the correspondent, "What is to become of the world, if it goes on, 'as in the days of Noe, marrying and giving in marriage,' for two hundred years to come? For, according to published statistics, the population of the United States, since 1790, has doubled in 24 years; the British Islands, in 49½ years; France, besides its loss of over 2,000,000 by wars, &c., in 35 years; the German States, say 50 years; Russia, about 35 years. Average, less than 40 years.

"Therefore, if the present organization of society, and the advance of arts and civilization, serve to increase the means of subsistence, of course population will increase in at least a corresponding ratio, and double in less time.

"It is estimated that there are at this time 1,000,000,000 of people on the globe; which, if doubled only five times in 200 years, will make the number of 32,000,000,000. So if the whole surface of the earth, including rivers, lakes, swamps, and deserts, contains but 50,000,000,000 of square miles, or 32,000,000 of acres, there will then be less than one acre of land for each individual!

"*We* ask, 'What is to become of the world?' And without seeking for '*recruits*,' what will you do with *supernumeraries?*"

Do not be afraid. If the contingency so much apprehended by "The Knickerbocker" should arrive, we shall probably be able to live at a less rate than one individual to the acre. Besides, when we become too much crowded, we shall quarrel probably and thus thin each other off. But we must confess that, for our own part, we experience no particular uneasiness as to the fate of those who will be here two hundred years hence, recruits or supernumeraries. They will, doubtless, as in the case of the Egyptians, be able to pack themselves as closely as Smyrna figs in a drum.

EDUCATION.—This is a practical world—not a world of reverie, of dream, or of imagination. A world more of nimble sixpences than of abstract ideas, or of the flowers of poesy; and so far as comfort, success, and the happiness arising therefrom, may seem to go, and they go very far, perhaps the less we have of mere imagination the better will it be for us in the end, unless, indeed, that imagination be so curbed and kept under the foot of strong and down-right common sense, that it cannot rise high enough to do a serious mischief.—The first of all blessings is a mind at ease; and to have a mind at ease, we must be pretty well assured that the landlord, the baker, the butcher, the tailor, and all other imperatively essential people will be paid when they seek for payment. Now, the imagination pays no bills, though it has a curious knack at the encountering of responsibilities but that hard-headed common sense, at which imagination is apt disdainfully to curve the nose, keeps all its eyes open to the downright uncolored truth of the case and provides accordingly. We like sordidness as little as any body—and we are not apt to be a niggard—but commend us always for safety and for comfort to the scruple and the caution which the world is apt to despise. Nay, it is much better to err on the secure side than to risk a toppling over on that side which terminates in the abyss. The "multiplication table" is a mighty engine—it deserves all reverence; and a business faculty is of more worth in this nineteenth century of making the most of everything, than to be able to build the lofty rhyme, and to secure those empty applauses which fill no stomachs and which cover no backs. Happiness does not exist with hunger—philosophy in rags has a bitter aspect; and the great art after all—yea, before all, is the art of getting along in the world. Children, then, should be educated with this chiefly in view. The graces are well; but let the graces be secondary to the substantials—for starving graces—graces that must solicit charity, cap in hand, become doubtful graces in the end. Buying and selling, and making, these are the points; and one ounce of practical available expertness in this direction is worth tons of lounging ideality. Napoleon was right when he derided the "ideologists," as he termed them, and relied on the man of facts.

Solution of Silk.—A simple piece of worn-out silk is, in ordinary usage, worth nothing, whilst the same in cotton, linen, or cloth, has for a considerable time been made available for various purposes. Through the researches of Professor Debzenne, the most useless portions of silk can now be transformed into new silk again, to serve for different articles. In the same way that caoutchouc is drawn out into filaments, and woven into a durable material, so are these remnants of silk reduced to what is no more than its primitive state, viz: a glutinous paste, by means of a solvent; and like fused glass, re-acquires, on coming into the air, all its strength and tenacity. The crude silk, and that which is not dyed, is easily managed. The inventor at present has found it difficult, however, to recover the dyed portions of silk, and more especially the black ones; but he hopes, by continuing his close attention to the subject, to overcome this difficulty, and to relieve France from the duty of 70,000,000 fr. which she pays to foreigners for the means of alimenting her numerous silk establishments.

For Ireland and Scotland.—Our gallant tars of the frigate "United States," have sent their sympathy to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland in a manner which does them the highest credit.

U. S. FRIGATE "UNITED STATES,"
Port Praya, Cape de Verd Islands, May 14.

My dear Mr. Harvey:—The distressing accounts brought from the United States, of the sufferings of the poor in Ireland and Scotland, have caused a feeling of deep concern for their unfortunate condition, which has been manifested in a substantial manner by the officers and crew of this ship.

Without having been prompted, they came forward and offered to raise a contribution in money. The amount collected might have been larger, but for the necessity of limiting and regulating subscriptions made by seamen, in consequence of the unequal donations which they would otherwise make. It was therefore found proper to fix the amount which each should give. A bill drawn upon the Hon. the Secretary, for the sum of $653, is herewith enclosed. We are aware that it is but the "widow's mite," when compared with the amount subscribed by our kind-hearted people at home; yet we trust that it will effect some good, and that it may reach its destination in time to relieve the suffering of many individuals.

With sincere good wishes for your future health and happiness, I am truly yours,
GEO. C. READ,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces,
West Coast of Africa.

To JACOB HARVEY, Esq.

If you would borrow anything a second time, use it well and return it speedily the first time.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

SNAKE BITES.

As this is the season when we frequently hear of fatal results from the bite of snakes, the following article from the Burlington (Wisconsin) Gazette, will not be without interest for many of those who live in exposed situations, and who, in the course of their business, cannot know at what moment they may require aid to guard them against the effects of one of the most subtle poisons that can act upon the human system:—

"As the rattlesnake is found in no part of the world but the continent of America, and as it possesses several remarkable peculiarities, it has frequently been captured, placed in a cage, and exhibited as a curiosity. The exhibitors of this dangerous reptile have frequently lost their lives by being accidentally bitten, while others have perished from the bite, believing that they possessed an antidote to the swift circulating poison. Several years ago, one of the keepers of the New England Museum, in the act of rousing the den of rattlesnakes, which are there exhibited, in connection with the thousand and one wonders of that establishment, met with a very alarming accident. Having introduced a feather brush, by raising the lid about an inch, and getting them sufficiently roused to set their rattles going like the buz of a cotton factory—a bystander at his elbow asked him a question which he did not precisely understand, and turned his head towards the gentleman—and at the same instant one of the largest snakes ran his head through the opening, and thrust his fangs into the little finger of his right hand, with such prodigious force as to reach the bone at one of the punctures. The sufferer had presence of mind enough to cord the finger immediately; in a short time an excision of the flesh, including the wounds, was made by a physician, who also prescribed a dose of spirits of turpentine and sweet oil.—Not only the finger but the whole hand swelled exceedingly, accompanied with a prickling sensation, or, as commonly termed, the sensation of being asleep.

About eight o'clock in the evening, there was a partial stricture about the lungs, and difficulty of taking a free inspiration, together with the prickling sensation over the whole system, and an ague fit that gave fearful indications of a free diffusion of the poison thro' the circulation. A large dose of opium relieved the patient of the spams—and a continued use of it overcame the tendency of such paroxysms. An application of salt and vinegar, constantly applied to the hand and arm, kept the inflammation under subjection. The limb was very much swollen—the tongue coated, and a slight degree of fever existed, but a happy recovery was accomplished.

We have been particular in the narration of this case for the benefit of others—hoping that the mode of treatment, so successful, may be adopted by other sufferers. It should be recollected that caustic was inserted as soon as the flesh was cut out.

On one occasion, the keeper referred to, put a rat into the den on purpose to witness the result. Nearly every snake gave the affrighted animal a thrust with his fangs. In about six minutes, the rat began to tremble violently, and died instantly.

A master millwright who was at work on a saw mill in Sullivan county, New York, some years ago, one day during the dinner hour, and before his men had resumed their work, was sitting alone on one of the floor timbers, carelessly swinging his naked foot; he felt something strike it, and on looking down saw a large rattlesnake in the act of diving into the brook below. He immediately started for the house, but had gone but a few yards when a severe pain or spasm brought him to the ground, and rendered him incapable of proceeding; his cries brought his men to his assistance, who carried him up to the house. They were all strangers in that country, which was then a wilderness, almost without inhabitants, and none knew what to do to relieve the bitten man, whose agony appeared to be extreme when the spasms were on, which occurred about every minute, and which he said "struck from his foot to his heart, and would take his life." No sweet oil was to be had in that wilderness. But hog's lard, after melting it till it became liquid, was administered, about two-thirds of a common sized tea cup full, repeating the dose as frequently as his stomach would retain it. In a short time, perhaps less than fifteen minutes, the spasms were less frequent and less strong than they had been, and in about an hour ceased altogether, and he was free from pain except in his foot. No other remedy was used internally. All the outward applications were as follows: Previous to lard being administered, and while getting it ready, his foot was washed and examined for the wound, but none could be found; there appeared a very slight scratch, scarcely perceptible, on the spot he pointed out. It was then scarified a little, with a penknife, so as to produce a raw appearance. One of the men procured a bucket of mud from the brook and placed the foot in it. It was said by some one present, that if a bandage of white ash bark was placed around the limb above the bite, it would not swell above. This was procured, and a ligature of it placed above the ankle, and another below the knee. The bite was on the top of the foot just above the two middle toes. The foot was swelled greatly, and changed to various colors, and he was deprived of its use for some time.

In the year 1750, a slave in South Carolina discovered another remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake, for which the Legislature of the State obtained his freedom, and granted him one hundred pounds in money. His remedy is as follows:

'Take of the roots of *Plantane* or *Horehound* (in summer, roots and branches together) a sufficient quantity, bruise them in a mortar, and squeeze out the juice, of which give, as soon as possible, one large spoonful; if it is swelled, you must force it down the throat. This generally will cure, but if the patient finds no relief in an hour after, you may give another spoonful, which never has failed.—But if the roots are dried, they must be moistened with a little water. To the wound may be applied a leaf of good tobacco, moistened with rum.'"

Since selecting the above, we notice a statement copied from the Macon Messenger, which speaks of alum as a simple and effective remedy for the cure of the bite of the rattlesnake. A piece of the size of a hickory nut, dissolved in water and drank, or chewed and swallowed, is sufficient. It has been tried many times, on men and dogs, and they have invariably recovered. The writer says, I know of some planters whose hands are exposed to be bitten by rattlesnakes, who always have themselves provided with it in their pockets, and they have sometimes found use for it.

New Remedy for Pulmonary Diseases.—The late advices from England state that "large quantities of tobacco have been taken for home *consumption*."

Well—they do say that large quantities of tobacco contribute considerably towards consumption of the lungs, as well as of smoke.

We seldom find people ungrateful as long as we are in a condition to serve them.

RISING IN THE WORLD.

MECHANICS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The Vermont Patriot, under the head of "Rising in the World," has the subjoined remarks, which contain some striking truths, which we commend to the attentive perusal of our readers:

We saw it stated the other day, that a member of Congress, from Tennessee, was formerly a Tailor, and the inference to be drawn from the statement was, that he had *risen* from a Tailor to a member of Congress! It strikes us that all such talk is excessively deleterious to our republican society. The result of it is to teach mechanics that they are inferior to those who get their living by their wits, and that in order to *rise* in the world they must abandon their business and seek their bread in some of the fashionable professions. The truth of it is, however, that although the learned professions are necessary, yet the *producer*, the mechanic, the great *laboring class*, must of necessity stand first and foremost in the order of worldly things. Now pray, show us a worthier man than your Tailor, or your Shoemaker, or your Blacksmith, who labors honestly through the day in his vocation, doing like a man, what he finds to do, what, in the matter of making clothes, patching boots or shoeing horses, *it is necessary should be done*. Can this man *rise* from business to any other that he may follow as a mere means of getting a living? Your law profession, your Medical profession, your divinity profession, *so far as they are used as the means of a living*, to make bread and money out of, what better are they, what higher are they than your profession of Coat-mending, your profession of Horse-shoeing, or your profession of Shoe-making? Talk about a thrifty, honorable mechanic *rising* to a halfstarved pettifoger, whom society calls a lawyer, or to a spiritual bland guide of a divine, or to a maker of rotton wood pills called a physician—bah! *rising!*

We are no preacher of aggrarianism. The learned professions are all right, proper and useful and necessary; but what good is to be, nay, what evil is not, accomplished by inducing the shoemaker, the blacksmith, the printer and such like, to understand that their business is *lower* than that of the learned professions? Is it not better for them to know that their professions are also necessary, and that it is the *manliness with which they labor in the calling*, and not *the calling*, that shall bring them "consciences void of offence towards God and man," and entitle them to the consideration of worthy and honorable members of society?

You Law teacher, and you teacher of Religion, and you Physician, you are all necessary. The mechanic has no time to devote to anything more than the general principles of your professions; he must trust you in the matters you profess, and he does trust you; but none of your airs, gentlemen! for the old shoe-maker and the jacket builder are just as necessary as you are. They need you and you need them; let it be so understood then, and so agreed. You know a great deal that they do not know; but they are up to you, for they know a great deal that you do not know, and without their knowledge of shoe-making, and such like, you would be poorly off.

It ought to be said, however, to a portion of the laboring people who are continually crying out against those whom small demagogues represent to them to be aristocrats, that you often, do very great wrong when you here such cries. You do, also, still greater wrong when you fancy that every professional man, feels above you. It is, nine cases out of ten, mere fancy; for we tell you, and you must hear us, in this matter, for we are defending you, now, it is all mere fancy. You will meet now and then, a thing of starch and rattan, who gives himself airs and turns up his nose at you; but who made you a fool that you should mind him? Do you get mad and feel envious toward your cock turkey because he spreads his wings and struts about you and fills your ears with his gobble! gobble! gobble! We tell you that no *true man* ever feels above *any* other man. You fancy sometimes as you stand in the door of your workshop, and see a man ride by with ruffle in his bosom and a gold watch in his pocket, that he is an aristocrat and feels above you! This follows as a matter of course by no manner or means. The ruffle, the gold watch, &c., may be mere matters of habit, of education, things to which he has been accustomed from childhood, and which he thinks as little of as you do of your apron and plain Dover unbleached.

The true aristocrats of the country are the producers. It would be better perhaps, if there were not so many who live upon other people's productions. But a class of this kind we must have, and so long as the producers feed them it is well to allow the matter to pass without making much trouble about it. There is a portion of our population who understand their position. They perform their requisite labor, in their business are contented, happy and envying nobody, looking with green eyes upon no other man's business better than theirs. These men cannot *rise* from their occupation to a seat in Congress. Their position is the highest already in society. These men are the noblest among men.

There is another class who feel differently. They perform their part with grumbling; full of envy and jealousy; continually longing for some *higher* employment, and wishing they stood on the more elevated platform in society. Wrong as all this is, yet the blame is not always to be charged upon them. It is chargeable, in the greatest measure upon another, and the most pernicious, and contemptable class in society. That class who are stuffed with false notions of dignity, manliness, and worth, and who seek always to impress upon their children that no man can *be* a man who gets his living by any other than what they are pleased to term the *higher* employments. They are horirfied at the idea of their son falling in love with shoemakers' girls, and to allow tailors to 'set up' with one of their daughters would be a greater sin than connivance at her death. If a son desire from taste to become a mechanic, their eyes protrude with horrow, and this vicious inclination must be broken or the boy is ruined. He must be *educated*, sent to college, made something of! He is consequently put to that for which he has no inclination, and the boy who might have made a magnificent mechanic is manufactured into a fool in the "higher walks of life."

We go for the utter extinction, root an branch of this most miserable class. They are not fit to live. There is no such things as *rising*, except in honor and worth. A man may commence life filing saws. He files his saws faithfully. He is a temperate, honest and worthy man, as much so as it is possible for him to be. By-and-by, he finds he has a capacity to file other things than saws; and farther on, by mending with files he learns to make with files; still farther he becomes a machinist, and making learns to improve and invent. He takes out patents—becomes in his business the most noted, practical man of his time, and his friends, to show their respect for him, send him to the Legislature, to Congress, and forthwith certain fools talk of his *rising* from a saw-filer to a member of Congress! Simply, *his sphere of usefulness was extended*, and by just as much as he is less proud, more humble, more honest and faithful, he is exalted, has he risin, and no more. If people knew more of what they call *rising*, they would give it another name. How many a man who has *risen* to what the world calls the highest stations, looks back from the topmost round, and sees, that, so far as all the essentials of manhood are concerned, every step up has been two steps down, and who would not give all high honors, if it were possible for him to *rise* to his old station of a happy and honest saw-filer.

It were better for us all to understand this matter of profession and stations; to know and believe, that the man dignified the station; and not the station the man; that to him who honestly and faithfully performs his part, what ever it may be, consideration, respect and honor are due, and to teach the rising generation to trust to these last, and not to mere station, for credit and esteem."

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS.

Our readers are aware, some of them, possibly, experimentally, that a very marked and decisive decline had taken place in the price of breadstuffs, a short time antecedent to the sailing of the Cambria. And this we apprehend will prove only the forerunner to a still greater and irresistible depression, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts which will necessarily be resorted to by interested parties, to obviate an entire prostration of their hopes and projects. Convinced as we have been, that the original advance in the price of breadstuffs was actually the direct effect of a sensible scarcity, we have seen in the latter operations of the market the undisguisable evidences of artificial means for the bolstering of prices, with the view of obtaining immense profits upon the purchases effected at the lowest figure of an antecedent period. And notwithstanding the elaborate statistics and careful digests of the New York Commercial and some other papers, which were calculated to stagger our confidence in the observations we had made and the conclusions to which we had arrived, we took occasion nevertheless to predict this decline, and the causes by which it would be produced, in the Sun of the 10th of May; and again to intimate our belief of the same on the 15th instant, on noticing the rise of price announced by the Hibernia.

The elevation of price was disproportioned to the actual demand; while the fact was clear, that had the actual demand been equivalent to that which was reported, the price, instead of $8, $10 or $12 per barrel for flour, would have been $20 a $30, and in like ratio for the other articles of corn and grain. It was plain, therefore, that artifice was at work, and that speculation was the source thereof; and the exposition of cause and effect would necessarily transpire, through the very effort that would be made to increase and maintain the price. When this occurred, it was rationally to be expected that panic would ensue, and the decline of price would be sudden and decisive. It has proved so; yet a halt and rally occurs, and will at intervals, as the decline goes on. If speculation has an abundant stock on hand, the present rally will be followed by a rush into the market, and another and greater depreciation will ensue. Many have been made rich during the spring and early summer, at the general expense of the masses of the people; but somebody must suffer at last. The subject is full of admonition, and yields much experience for our profit in another year.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Hints to the Married.—Many a marriage has commenced like the morning, red, and perished like a mushroom. Wherefore? Because the married pair neglected to be as agreeable to each other after their union as they were before it. Seek always to please each other, my children, and in doing so keep heaven in mind. Lavish not your love to-day, remember that marriage has a morrow and again a morrow. Bethink ye, my daughters, what the word *house-wife* expresses. The married woman is her husband's *domestic trust*. On her he ought to be able to place his reliance in house and family; to her he should confide the key of his heart and the lock of his storeroom. His honor and his home are under her protection his welfare in her hands. Ponder this! And you, my sons, be true men of honor, and good fathers of your families. Act in such wise that your wives respect and love you. And what more shall I say to you, my children? Peruse diligently the word of God; that will guide you out of storm and dead calm, and bring you safe into port. And as for the rest—do your best!—*Frederica Bremer.*

Fortitude under Adversity.—A more true or forcibly beautiful moral picture could scarcely be delineated by the pen, than that which we find recently introduced into an article in a London paper, upon the character of a good man bearing up

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, at Marion, South-Carolina.

At a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, held at Marion C. H., S. C., on Wednesday, June 23, 1847, on motion of Gen. E. B. Dudley, Wm. Haynsworth, Esq., of Sumter District, was called to the Chair, and Wm. H. Wingate, of Darlington, and R. B. Boylston, of Marion, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Gen. W. W. Harlee,

Resolved, That the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company, do report the amount subscribed for in their respective Districts to the Secretaries.

Whereupon the following amounts were reported:

Wilmington, - -	$156,200
Columbus County, N. C.,	17,000
Marion District, S. C., -	46,600
Darlington District, S. C., -	42,600
Sumter District, S. C., -	57,300
	$319,700

On motion of W. A. Wright, Esq.,

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary be received.

On motion of Hon. A. D. Sims,

Resolved, That the Stockholders present do report themselves to the Secretaries of this body, and that the Chairman call on those from the Town of Wilmington and County of Columbus, in N. C., and the Districts of Marion, Darlington and Sumter in S. C., so to report themselves.

Whereupon the Stockholders present recorded their names.

On motion of G. J. McRee, Esq.

Resolved, That the Subscribers for Stock in this Company shall not be called on for payment in larger sums than 5 per cent on the amount subscribed, nor at shorter intervals than three months—the second instalment to be called for in three months after the commencement of the work.

On motion of Gen. Harlee,

Resolved, That in all contracts for labor or materials to be used in the construction of the road, preference shall be given to the Stockholders.

On motion of Gen. McRae,

Resolved, That when it shall be deemed advisable by the Board of Directors to put this road under contract, that it shall be commenced at both ends, and that the expenditures at each end shall be in proportion to the amount subscribed in each State.

During the day, several animated and interesting discussions arose, which were participated in by Gov. Dudley, Messrs. McRae, Nutt, Fulton and Wright, of North Carolina; and Messrs. Sims, Harlee, J. A. Dargan, and others, of South Carolina, the general tenor of whose remarks evidence that the zeal of the people of their respective sections was unabated, and the determination to build the road, at all events, stronger than ever.

The meeting then adjourned until 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, and the proceedings of yesterday read and approved.

On motion of J. Eli Gregg, Esq.,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair, to report what officers should be created by the Company, and the salary to be allowed each.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. J. Eli Gregg, Alexander McRae, E. A. Law, J. E. Witherspoon, Henry Nutt, A. S. Scarborough and J. Maultsby, to compose that committee, who recommended the establishment of the following officers with the salaries respectively attached.

A President with a salary of $2,500 per annum.

A General Agent, do. do. do. 1,500 per an-

A Secretary and Treasurer, the duties of both to be discharged by the same person, with a salary of $1,500 per annum.

A Chief Engineer, with a salary of $2,500 per annum.

A Principal Asst. Engineer, with a salary of $1,500 per annum

The Committee further recommend that the time from which the services and salaries of these officers shall commence, shall be fixed by the President and Directors. The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Hon. A. D. Sims,

Resolved, That until the completion of the road, or until otherwise ordered, the necessary travelling expenses of the Directors attending any meeting of the directory on business of the Company, shall be paid by the Company.

The Committee appointed to nominate a President and Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, recommended the election of the following officers:

For President—Gov. E. B. Dudley, of Wilmington, North-Carolina.

For Directors—Henry Nutt, D. Fulton and John McRae, of Wilmington, N. C.; J. Maultsby, of Columbus, N. C.; J. Eli Gregg and A. S. Scarborough, of Marion, S. C.; G. W. Dargan and J. S. Gibson, of Darlington, S. C.; J. J. Moore and R. B. Muldrow, of Sumter, S. C.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and the above named gentlemen declared duly elected.

On motion of W. A. Wright, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft Bye-Laws for the Company, and that they make a report to the next general meeting of the Stockholders.

Under this resolution, Messrs. W. A. Wright, H. L. Holmes, and Alex. McRae, were appointed.

On motion of A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Esq.,

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of this Company be held at Darlington C. H., on the first Thursday after the 3d Monday in June, 1848.

On motion of E. D. Evans Esq.,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charleston, Wilmington and Sumter papers, and that 300 copies be printed in pamphlet form for distribution among the Stockholders.

On motion of J. E. Witherspoon, Esq.,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board of Directors to appoint agents to open books and solicit subscriptions for stock, in the districts of Williamsburg and Horry, S. C., and for the counties of Brunswick and Robeson, N. C., and in the city of Charleston.

On motion of Gen. Harlee,

Resolved, That the amount subscribed and paid for the preliminary survey of the route shall be received in part payment of their stock, by the persons who may have respectively contributed to the survey.

On motion of Hon. A. D. Sims,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and the same are hereby returned to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the courteous and efficient manner in which they have respectively performed their duties.

Adjourned *sine die*.

WM. HAYNSWORTH, Chairman.

W. H. WINGATE, } Secretaries.
R. B. BOYLSTON, }

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, held at Marion Court house, on Thursday, the 24th June, 1847, the following persons were present:

E. B. Dudley, President; H. Nutt, D. Fulton, Josiah Maultsby, J. Eli Gregg, A. L. Scarborough, and J. S. Gibson, Directors.

Resolved, That the Secretary and Treasurer's Bond shall be given for Twenty Thousand Dollars, with security approved by this Board.

Resolved, That W. H. Wingate be, and is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of this Company, from and after the last Wednesday of July next.

Resolved, That John C. McRae be, and is hereby appointed General Superintendant of this Company.

Resolved, That the Book of Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company be re-opened, under the direction of each of the Directors, and also

At Lumberton, under the direction of Dr. McQueen, L. B. Williams and Jo. Lee.

In Williamsburg District, under the direction of Solomon Coward.

In Darlington District under the direction of J. M. Timmons.

In Sumter District, under the direction of Col. Lacoster, Capt. Harriss and Wm. Haynsworth.

In Brunswick County, under the direction of Duncan Moore, Wm. B. Robinson and Frederick Hudler.

In Charleston, under the direction of Thomas Harlee, W. C. Duke and E. L. Adams.

At Fair Bluff, under the direction of Absalom Powell and Augustus Smith.

And at such other places as the President and General Superintendent shall designate and direct, and under such terms and conditions as they may think best.

The meeting adjourned to meet in Wilmington, on the last day of July next.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

We await, with some anxiety, the next news from the scene of war. It has been nearly eight days since we heard from Gen'l Scott. He had then left in haste for Puebla, and the whole army accompanied him, leaving small garrisons in his rear. This was the 23d of May. Before the 1st of June, our whole army must have reached Puebla. This is about eighty-five miles from the Capital, the greater part of the road being remarkably fine. Excepting the rough ascent and dangerous defiles in the neighborhood of Rio Frio, no better road could be desired by an army.—There is an abundance of water and supplies all along the road, and the temperature in the elevated regions is delightful and invigorating. A twelve day's march, or a forced march of six or eight days, from Puebla, will bring Gen. Scott to the city of Mexico. If he delayed not on his journey, he reached the Capital by the 12th or 13th of the present month. We think, however, it is not impossible that Gen. Scott would consider it imprudent to leave in his rear the "numerous, warlike and unconquerable Pueblans, as Gen. Bravo styled them in his late address. But to gain and occupy this position, is a great move towards the conquest of the Capital. Scott's front is then cleared. For the rest, he has only to contend against natural obstacles, easily to be overcome by men of Anglo-Saxon nerve and energy.

Should the enemy concentrate an army at Rio Frio, to oppose our army, as they promised to do, (though, from last accounts, they were talking no active steps to redeem their promise,) there will be another battle—another glorious victory—and the voice of our giant General will ring still louder along the craggy base of Popocatepetl, "Onward! onward!" The Hero of Cerro Cordo and Lundy's Lane, when he has defeated the enemy, and threaded the difficult defiles that lie before him, may, like Alexander, of old, bathe his weary limbs in another Cydnus—in the clear and limpid stream which gives to this position the name of Rio Frio.

And then our noble army, ascending on the beautiful plateau which leads to the Capital, will, with music and banners flying, file along the rose and jessamine-fringed canals, through the fragrant gardens, and by the hedge-rows of agaves and cacti, towards the Capital. A small show of resistance—a flourish of trumpets, and a few innocent caracollings of a regiment of Lancers, will soon be dissipated by a few shells thrown from our howitzers, and then our army enters the city of the Aztecs, and encamps in the Plaza, where, three hundred years ago, Cortes reined up his fierce charger.

But in the meantime, Scott's communications in the rear are disturbed by banditti and guerrilla bands. The efforts, of which we heard so much a few weeks ago, to organize guerrilleros, to operate on the flanks of our army, have in part been successful, and the last accounts give us some anxiety for the fate of a rich train, guarded by 800 of our soldiers, under the command of the veteran Col. McIntosh. The fact that so gallant and dashing an officer should have thought it necessary to send to Vera Cruz for reinforcements, is an evidence of the peril which threatens our troops and our treasure. But as large bodies of the new levies must be arriving daily in Vera Cruz, the country will soon be cleared of these marauding parties, our communications kept free and open, and large reinforcements sent on to Gen. Scott at Puebla or Mexico, as the case may be. The new levies are raw soldiers, but they are fine *material*, and we think will prove in action to be true and effective men, such as the Mounted Riflemen eminently proved, on the first occasion they went into battle.

Events are hastening to the goal marked out by the military ambition of the country, from the time the war sprung upon us. Ere this, we believe, Gen. Scott has written, in legible letters, on the walls of the Palace of the Montezumas—

ILIUM FUIT!

[*N. O. Delta.*

FROM THE PLAINS.—The St. Louis Union, of the 19th inst, has the following interesting items, copied from the St. Joseph's Gazette of the 11th:

The Oregon emigrants are still coming in small companies. But a few wagons are now behind.

We heard yesterday that near five hundred Mormons had left their encampment at the Bluffs, with the intention of settling in and near this place.

Four hundred and thirty-three wagons passed Independence this spring, destined for Oregon and California. The number that have passed through this place, added to the above will increase the number to upwards of 1300 wagons, now on their way to Oregon. Averaging five persons to each wagon, and you have 6,500 persons, large and small, now on their way to Oregon and California.

We learn by a gentleman from the Bluffs, that a party of Pawnees lately came from a hunting tour on the plains, bringing with them sixty yoke of cattle. These cattle were stolen from the Oregon emigrants. We should not be surprised to hear of several emigrants being compelled to abandon the trip owing to the Indians.

Large bodies of Pawnees and other tribes are scattered over the prairies, watching every opportunity to rob and murder. How long will such things be tolerated? It is high time that a stop should be put to such proceedings.

WHAT IS HEAVEN.

THE SONG OF CLARA, IN BAILEY'S "FESTUS."

Is Heaven a place where pearly streams
Glide over silver sand?
Like childhood's rosy dazzling dreams
Of some far fairy land?
Is Heaven a clime where diamond dews
Glitter on fadeless flowers?
And mirth and music ring aloud
From amaranthine powers?

Ah, no; not such, not such is Heaven!
Surpassing for all these:
Such cannot be the guerdon given
Man's wearied soul to please.
For saint and sinner here below
Such vain to be have proved:
And the pure spirit will despise
Whate'er the sense have loved.

There we shall dwell with Sire and Son;
And with the mother maid;
And with the Holy Spirit, one,
In glory like arrayed:
And not to one created thing
Shall our embrace be given;
But all our joy shall be in God;
For only God is Heaven!

Good Neighborhood.—A farm was lately advertised in a Western newspaper, in which all the beauty of the situation, fertility of soil, and salubrity of the air, were detailed in the richest glow of rural description, which was farther enhanced with this N. B.—There is not *an Attorney* within fifteen miles of the neighborhood.

Friendship.—The noblest of all sentiment is that which springs from sincerity, constancy, frankness and forgiveness.

LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

From the Mobile Re ald & Tribune.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The steamer James L. Day arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz on Monday morning She left Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 16th inst., touching at Tampico on the morning of the 17th, and Brazos St. Jago on the afternoon of the 18th.

Her news is one day later, and we are indebted for it to the Delta office. The main interest excited by this arrival, (says our slip) centres in the report communicated to the Jas L. Day, by Mr. Clinton, the pilot of Tampico, who boarded her on the 17th, off that city.—He stated that they were in daily expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be 1500 strong in the vicinity of the city. On the night of the 12th inst., a demonstration was made by the Mexicans in Tampico to rise. The American authorities, however, had timely information of the contemplated movement, and to suppress it, if attempted, called out the troops, who lay on their arms all night. There was then no demonstration of revolt made.

On the 15th inst, a party of Mexican lancers attacked the outposts at Tampico and drove the sentinels into the city. On the 16th, a party of rancheros attacked the pilot station, and were greeted by a discharge from half a dozen muskets, when they retreated.

The barque Mary, of Baltimore, put into Tampico on the 16th inst., for supplies and repairs. She was bound for Vera Cruz with 200 volunteers, which she landed at Tampico.

The most important part of the intelligence brought by this arrival is the flattering prospect of peace. Capt. Wood, of the James L. Day, informs us that information had been received at Vera Cruz before the Day left, that Gens. Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army, had advanced as far as Rio Frio, without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capital, with propositions for peace. The exact tenor of the propositions were not known; they were, however, of such a nature, that Gen. Scott refused to accept them, and was determined to push on his forces to the capital. From the deep anxiety felt by the new government, if the term government can be applied to any party or power in Mexico, to stay the march of our forces on the capital, it was tho't that further concessions would be made to General Scott before he took up his line of march from Rio Frio.

Correspondence of the Commercial Times.

VERA CRUZ, June 14, 1847.

Gentlemen—I have just seen Capt. Duperu, who came in this morning from the train, which he left about three miles this side of the bridge, at a stand.

It is his opinion that the train will not move forward for some days, *if at all*. The guerillas are gathering in great numbers and from all quarters, and the chief danger is in delay. Every hour renders its advance more difficult. Within the past three days a number of young Vera Cruzanos have gone out, and are now under arms against us, after enjoying our protection for the past two months, during which time their property and persons have been more respected than they have for any two months together since they were born.—The city has several emissaries within its walls from Jaranta and Rebolledo, one of which, in a gray friar's dress, was just pointed out to me. Persons in the interest and *pay*—or *promise* of pay—of the Mexican authorities. Mexicans by birth as well as Spaniards, are also in the employ of *our* authorities in this city, some of them receiving large salaries and holding offices of trust connected with our Courts, and different departments in administrative and clerical capacities, ready at any moment to turn over their files and books to parties with whom their natural sympathies lie; people openly rejoice in the recent success—for success it is—of the guerillas over our troops. The Spanish paper here daily teems with covert appeals to the sympathies of the foreigners, and the patriotism of the Mexicans; magnifies our losses and the Mexican gains, makes a great display of wrongs inflicted on our side, and patient suffering on the part of injured Mexico, and all passes unnoticed as far as I can see.

I am informed, and I know my authority too well to treat it with contempt, that six men, Spaniards, from Havana, have landed, or will to-day land in Vera Cruz, and who will each in less than four days command a party of guerillas. I also learn from the same authority, that two hundred Spaniards, with six or eight small field pieces, are expected to land on the coast, within fifty miles of this city, during the next ten days, when they will at once organize into formidable and desperate guerilla bands. These men are to come from Cuba, but not, I believe, all from Havana.

All the leading men amongst the guerillas, now, are Spaniards, and also many of the rank and file. A Spanish General, Saturnino de la Vega, has been in this city for some days, and has just left for the interior, where I learn he is to find a command, or an office giving him the control of several commands. It is doubtless to his influence that we owe the departure of the young Mexicans to which I have before adverted, and he and others have inspirited all the native classes with more hope than they have before enjoyed for a long time.

By an arrival which gives us later intelligence than that brought by Duperu, from the train, we learn that it was again moving cautiously forward, and expected opposition at the Bridge. Jaranta was falling back upon Encerro, where he expects to be able to keep the Americans in check until reinforced by Rebolledo, and the rancheros from the surrounding country, who are drawn rapidly around by the prospect of sharing in the division of the specie—about half a million of dollars—in the train. Rebolledo is said to have fifteen hundred men that he can bring forward, and they hope to have a force, such as will enable them to take our fellows in front and rear, and route them completely.—When this is done, a descent is to be made upon Vera Cruz!

Now in all this there is nothing ridiculous, although three men out of four laugh at such calculations. I would not guaranty a successful defence of Vera Cruz with our present force, particularly if the onset were made suddenly, and at night. I know, too, that there are hundreds in the city who would assist the assaulting forces.

El Arco Iris, of yesterday, has the following article in its editorial columns:

"By a private letter from the capital, under date of the 2d inst., which has been shown to us, we are informed that Senor Rejon and five generals have been seized and confined to different states; that although Santa Anna has a second time sent in his resignation as provisional president, together with that of his command, and of his rank as general-in-chief, the Congress has not as yet accepted them, and the letter concludes by saying that a number of persons, of different employments, and men of influence, have forwarded a petition to the President-substitute, praying that he would proceed to negotiate a peace."

I have not seen, nor heard, anything of this in any other quarter.

Since I commenced this page, I have seen Dr. ——, who was just arrived with thirty wounded and dead men from the train—the latter have died on their way here, from the severity of their wounds, and many of the wounded are in such a state that they will probably sink under the amputating knife.—The train had reached the bridge when this party left, and the fight had been suspended for the moment. The General (Cadwallader) however, expected to meet the enemy in full force at Encerro, or at Cerro Cordo, and will have to fight every inch of his way to Jalapa, or, indeed, to Perote, as we have reason to believe that our troops have evacuated the former post.

I am told that in one onset made by the gurillenoas a comparatively ill-protected section of the train, an important money wagon came near falling into their hands—the one containing nearly a hundred thousand dollars. So confident were the banditti that they would have their own way in the matter, that they were congratulating one another in good English on their success, and one of them called out to the teamsters, who are helpless in such cases, "ah! we have got your specie now!" But "that was a mistake of his."

We have now more than a thousand troops lying at Vergara—here, within three miles of the city walls, and why, in the name of wonder, they are not on the road to reinforce Gen. Cadwallader, is a question asked twenty times a day, without receiving an answer.

Seven hundred arrived to-day, and are now nearly all on shore. They might with proper energy, also be on the road to-morrow. Who is responsible for criminal delays which attend the despatch of the others, I know not, but certain it is that there is a shameful degree of apathy in some quarter.

Duperu tells me he passed seventeen dead bodies on the road with their throats cut! all our men, of course. Who is responsible for these atrocities. It is *unpopular* to answer that interrogatory as it should be answered.

Yours, INDICATOR.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, June 23.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamship Edith, Capt. Couillard, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 12th inst.—not so late by four days as those previously received.

By this arrival, however, we have been placed in possession of letters from our attentive correspondent, of the 11th and 12th inst., which, as they form a connecting link with the series of events that have lately transpired in that quarter, are not without interest. Indeed, the communications which we subjoin from "Indicator," shed some further light on the skirmishes which took place at *El Passo de las Ovejas*, and go to confirm in part the unpleasant reports which have reached us in relation to the recent guerilla attack.

Whilst on the subject of Mexican affairs, we may mention that letters were received in town yesterday, from the city of Mexico, under date of the 2d inst., mentioning that Santa Anna had withdrawn his letter of resignation, *under the apprehension that it would be accepted*. This only goes to show the extent to which sincerity forms a portion of the character of this redoubted hero, who is continually boasting of his *amor de la patria*, and of his readiness to lay down his life and immolate himself as a victim for his country's welfare. The Capital is represented as being in a state of complete confusion and anarchy; and as the letters do not mention that any steps have been taken to fortify the city against the approach of our troops, we presume that Gen'l Scott will find the Halls of the Montezumas an easy conquest.

We commend that portion of our correspondent's letter relating to the opening of a new road through Orazaba and Cordova, to the attention of our readers.

Correspondence of the Commercial Times.

VERA CRUZ, June 11th, 1847.

Gentlemen—Col. Banks yesterday came in with a small party from the train, which had halted, and was hourly expecting a renewal of the attack from the Mexicans, who were gathered in the road and chapparals ahead in large force.

The attack was made suddenly, and by a small party, upon an advanced party of dragoons, who, with Col. M'Intosh, the commander of the escort, were half a mile ahead of the wagons. This party, *well mounted and well armed*, retreated—or fell back—upon the main body, before an inferior force of Mexicans, an occurrence, the first of its kind during this war, and I sincerely hope it may be the last.

The guerillas, thus inspired with confidence, took advantage of the confusion produced, and avoiding the troops as much as possible, fell upon the wagons and mules, which were stretched along a distance of some four miles, and were guarded along their whole line by a number of troops not exceeding four hundred—many of these, of course, rushed forward for their share in the fight, leaving large sections of the train entirely unprotected. The consequence was, that twenty-eight wagons, and between one hundred and two hundred pack mules, became the property of the guerillas.

The train left Santa Fe with one hundred and thirty-two wagons, and from five to six hundred packed mules—so you will observe the loss forms a very large per centage. I am glad to learn by a letter which I have seen from Major Bennett, the paymaster who had charge of the money which went up in the train, that not one of the wagons containing the government funds was taken, although a considerable sum belonging to officers was taken in the different baggage wagons. The most important of our losses were the ordnance stores, with which some of the captured were loaded. About six or eight of our men had been killed, and some fifteen or twenty wounded, during the engagement, and the Mexican loss was supposed to be much greater. What has happened since Col. Banks left, and before Gen. Cadwallader reached the ground, is a matter of deep interest—not to say apprehension. The confidence naturally springing from the discovery that the Americans are not invincible, has doubtless induced an early renewal of the attack, in which case I am not without hope that the reputation of the American arms will be fully maintained.

A great fault has been committed with reference to this train. It left the city with an insufficient escort, while two hundred cavalry were lying here, ready, or nearly ready, to move on the same road. If not exactly ready, their preparations could have been hastened at least twenty-four hours, and the train could have been detained at least an equal length of time. That this was not done, will, I fancy, become a matter of future accountability.—Unpleasant stories, too, are current, touching the habits and condition, at a particular juncture, of an important personage attached to the escort. This, with other matters, will, I presume, form a subject for the investigation of a court martial, and a more direct reference to it in my letter would be improper. The attack was made at El Passo de las Ovejas, this side of the National Bridge, not beyond it.

It is said that the road is now to be fortified, and occupied in all its more difficult passes, by the Mexican troops. Don Thomas Marin, an intrepid officer of the old Mexican stamp, well known for his gallant defence of Alvarado, is reported to have eight hundred men under him, with whom he intends to occupy Cerro Gordo again, assisted, as he expects to be, by guerillas, who can be gathered around him at a few hours' notice, in cases of emergency. But even if these reports prove true, that road cannot be closed by Mexican troops. Gen. Scott can detach a division at any hour, which would again sweep all such obstacles away for the moment; and *if he had the troops* which figure so conspicuously in the Adjutant General's report, he could guard the road effectively, by occupying with his own men the passes referred to. This, it is true, would require a good many soldiers, but it is a matter of very great importance, and the service suffers from inability to do it.

I am inclined to believe that the General intends to open the road to Puebla, leading through Orazaba and Cordova, as it seems to offer some advantages over that via Jalapa. By taking possession of these two cities, he would strike at the root of the guerilla evil, by controlling, to a great extent, the mountain hordes, from which this class of soldiers is principally taken.

It is believed that the best results would follow the opening and occupation of this road, and the General has received assurances that the feeling of the farmers and wealthy citizens is strongly favorable to the Americans, having been rendered so by the depredations of the native bands of Guerillas. The country along this road is extremely rich, and its products most varied and cheap. The climate is healthy and delightful, after leaving San Juan and Palmillas: and the roads are good at all seasons of the year. It is also a shorter route to Puebla than that through Jalapa.

A great quantity of Tobacco is produced in the neighborhood of Cordova and Orazaba, the manufacture of which, into cigars, is a Government monopoly, the leaf being purchased of the growers at a fixed price. This season, the quantity taken by the Government Officers at Cordova, amounted to eight thousand bales, but, as Government property, it is liable to seizure by the Americans, while private property is held sacred. The Tobaco has been returned to the producers, to hold until its manufacture can be safely commenced. These eight thousand bales are worth nearly half a million of dollars, and, would find ready sale. They are *bona fide* Government property, and as such would be a legal prize to our arms. In Orazaba, too, is an immense quantity of paper very valuable, and like the Tobaco, the property of the Government. Thus you will observe that Gen. Scott might pick up a million of dollars, or so, incidentally, by changing slightly his line of communications, while such a change would secure permanent advantages over that at present open.

INDICATOR.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 24.

FROM THE ARMY OF GEN'L TAYLOR

We give below a letter from our correspondent now at Monterey, though it is not so late as accounts received here several days since. We regret to say that he had suffered a relapse of his illness, brought on by the fatigues of a severe ride when yet feeble. At last accounts, however, he was better, and we doubt not will shortly be "at himself."

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

MONTEREY, Mexico, June 6, 1847.

Once again I am enabled to resume my pen, which a severe relapse of the fever under which I suffered so severely at Saltillo has prevented me from using for several days. I have had a tough time of it, but, thank Fortune, am now on "the improvement Committee," and hope soon to regain my strength. At present no scales, save an apothecary's, would weigh a sufficiently small quantity to make a correct estimate of my weight. I wrote you a letter on the 30th ult. and the 1st inst., but you will probably get this letter as soon.—Since the 1st inst., until to-day, I have been confined to my bed.

The Illinois volunteers and Captain Pike's squadron of Arkansas cavalry, have been here several days, but leave to-morrow for Camargo and home.

Since I left Saltillo, news has reached us of quite a successful scout of Lieut. Tobin, with a party of McCulloch's Rangers, which I presume *Col. Belknap will have no objection in mentioning*. When a long distance from Buena Vista (near what place I have been unable to learn) he discovered a party of ten or a dozen armed persons, and gave chase. It proved to be a Mexican express rider, from General Sanchez at Patos, to the Governor of San Luis, with an escort, mostly deserters from our army. The bearer of despatches, and his horse and papers, were captured, but the men escaped. The contents of the despatches conveyed the information that there were very few American troops in the neighborhood of Saltillo, at that city, or along the line; people smarting under injuries and wrongs, and anxious to fight to the last for their country, but prevented from want of means from resenting their injuries, and recommending that troops be despatched with all possible speed to re-take Saltillo, an easy task! This information I derive from, I am induced to believe, an authentic source, and the above is the purport of the despatch. They would hardly come with any very large force, except perhaps cavalry, and they are of no account. They can scarcely have any artillery now to spare, and I am little afraid that Gen. Sanchez, if he it was who sent the despatch, would not realize his expectation of its being such "an easy task." There is "a pretty smart chance" of artillery in that neighborhood.

The horse which the Mexican despatch bearer rode, singular to say, was one stolen from Lt. Sturgis some months since. General Wool, I am told, despatched some of the rangers and a company of dragoons after the residue of the party, as soon as Capt. Tobin reported. If they are taken, and are deserters, they will have a hard time of it.

I have alluded in my previous letters to the murders committed at Saltillo by Mexicans upon Americans. *They killed one too many.* On the 31st ult, a member of the Arkansas cavalry, while leading his horse in the grove near the Alameda, used as a race tract, was accosted by two Mexicans, who extended their hands to him in a friendly manner; but, instead of the grasp of friendship, the assassin's knife was plunged into his heart, and he was cast into the ditch, while his horse was made away with. Some of the companions of the deceased, who came to join him on the track soon after, discovered traces of blood, and on pursuing them, found the wounded man breathing his last, with just life enough to tell them the cause of his situation. Not far from the place, two Mexicans were shortly afterwards discovered, whose conduct was suspicious, and they were captured. It was afterwars deemed inadvisable to permit them to be regularly tried; a party of men demanded them, and they were taken out and shot. In the sleeve of one was found a bloody knife, corresponding with the size of the wound. This was not enough! I regret to state that many Mexicans were killed that day—some says seventeen, and some say more. Comment is unnecessary.

Col. Curtis, formerly of the Ohio Regiment, has volunteered for the war and been appointed Gov. of Saltillo.

We have had no more news of Urrea, and heard nothing of any guerilla parties as yet. The 2d battalion of Virginia volunteers garrison this place, but will move on as soon as they can be relieved. There is still a good deal of sickness here, but of a mild character, and but few deaths. For the last few days, we have had several showers during the day, and I imagine it is brewing up for the rainy seasons. You will probably have an opportunity of seeing the portraits of Gen. Taylor by Mr. Atwood in New Orleans. Mr. R. G. Brown, a portrait painter from Virginia, has also come out to take portraits of the General and the Members of his staff.

It seems there is still a bare possibility of going to San Luis at a more advanced period than was contemplated by Gen. Taylor at first, but all depends on whether troops can be had.

The despatches brought from Washington by Mr. Brandish, who left your city on 21st ult., were of no importance, and their date was not so late by several days as Washington papers received by mail. I believe I have given you all the items of news that have reached me, so farewell for the present. J. E. D.

One Day Later from Vera Cruz.—The steamship Fashion, Capt. Ivy, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, *via* Brazos Santiago. She left the former port on the 17th inst., the day after the James L. Day. She brought over from Vera Cruz Dr. C. T. Darby, of the Palmetto Regiment.

We have no letter from Gen. Scott's army by this arrival, or from the city of Vera Cruz. We cannot learn that there had been any later arrival in that city from the army above; we presume there was none. The most contradictory rumors are said to prevail in Vera Cruz in regard to Gen. Scott's movements. We prefer to give none of them, having no faith in them. We have no confirmation of the truth of a report that the Mexicans had made overtures to Gen. Scott for peace, though Capt. Ivy heard the same report brought by Capt. Wood. We are now more than ever convinced that the rumor was without foundation.

The School-master Abroad.—Among the mortal maxims pasted up in a country school in England is the following:

"It is a sin to steal a pin,
It is a greater to steal a tater."

"PUT ON THE HAMS."

While Pork-opolis was as yet in its infancy, when its pigs had not attain to half the fat they now boast, and its corn juice was twice as "genuine," an old lady, the owner of "an extensive clearing," cultivated by three sturdy sons, made her appearance at Cincinnati with the intention of taking passage in the first *safe* boat "bound down the river." Her chief motive for this trip was a long-promised visit to a friend at Memphis, but prudently wishing to combine profit with pleasure, she brought with her a large supply of nicely cured hams, expecting thereby to realize a sum which would leave a respectable surplus in her pocket after the expenses of the tour were paid.

Following the advice of the landlord of the house where she stopped, (he was, of course, very disinterested,) she remained in town some ten days longer than was necessary.—When, finally, one fine day, becoming fully assured that "no severe gale was to be expected," she had herself and "traps" embarked.

The captain of the boat thus honored, belonged to that class of men so poorly represented every where but among the commanders of our Western Steamers, being at all times and in all places imperturbably polite, self-possessed, and good-natured, possessing moreover, a rich vein of dry humor, which he delighted to exercise in hoaxing too officious intermeddlers with his own concerns. In the midst of the hurry and bustle consequent on "putting off," our widow rushed in front of the captain, and seizing him by the coat, thus attacked his patience:

"Now, Capting, *ar* you certain she won't bust? Don't trifle with the feelings of a feeble woman (the lovely relic, by the way, weighed 200 avoirdupoise,) at this orful crisis! Ef I shud be blown up inter fragments, all thru yer deceptions, Capting, and be made the mother of three dezolate orphuns, ther'd be a dreadful reckonin for you at the great day of insurrecting, now I tell yer."

The captain assured her there was no danger, but at the same time told her the safest plan would be to shut herself up in the state room farthest aft, where he sent a waiter to conduct her. She hesitated, but finally went, with an earnest parting admonition that "the Capting should send somebody to let her know jest as soon as the boat began to blow up."

The unfortunate lady was just beginning to feel more calm, when she was startled by the loud ringing of a bell, accompanied with the strangest sort of a voice, which seemed to say, "all the gemmen and the boat must go down and settle."

"So it *is* a goin' down! Oh! oh! Whar on airth is my big band box? Somebody fasten on to me this life preserver, and put a rope under me! So them *Germans* is a goin' down already! I knowed they would, the tarnal fools, when I saw 'em down stairs thar! Oh! Lord! oh! Lord! My hams will be wasted, and only ter think of them poor boys ter hum! Isn't thar some kind man that will swim ashore with me?"

No one volunteered, however, before the captain came along, and was at last again successful in quieting her.

Soon after, they passed a small landing, where an opposition boat, also bound down, was taking in a few passengers, which before the former had advanced three-fourths of a mile beyond this point, put off, and fired up in a manner that showed her captain determined to "come in at least a length ahead." The "hosses" on board the first boat became very naturally "considerably riled," and most earnestly urged the captain to "put on the gas" and "never mind the consequences."—But he was one of those "averse to racing," and whatever idea he might have secretly cherished that it wouldn't do to be beat, evaded a direct reply by saying, "the wood on board, if used economically, might possibly not last to the next yard."

The anxious widow had been meanwhile watching the movements of the boat in the rear, and began to participate in the general excitement. At last she approached the captain, and remarked that "thar was a craft behind sailing dreadful fast."

"Why, really, Madam, so there is!" was the answer.

"Wal, you ain't agoin ter let her go by, ar you?"

"Perhaps it would be dangerous to increase the fire, Ma'am."

The old lady was bothered and returned to her post. "The object of her regard" was approaching too rapidly, however, for her peace of mind. [That sentence is entire from G. P. R. James.] She again "made tracks" for the anti-racing man, exclaiming—

"Oh! Captain! do jest put two or three more sticks of wood on that fire!"

"Musn't waste wood, Ma'am."

"Wal, for Hevin'g sake, haint there 'nothin else' on board that you can make it burn with?"

"I don't think of anything, madam, excepting your hams."

The old lady reflected a moment, but she could bear it no longer, and with the expression of a person going into fits, exclaimed—

"*Put 'em on!* Capting! *Put 'em on!* Who keers! Who's afeerd! I ain't! I'd derned site rather be busted up than beat, any time! PUT 'EM ON!"

The shouts which greeted the old lady's "remarks" would almost rival those sent up before Jericho or Monterey—and even the boat appeared to share in the enthusiasm, for her paddles seemed immediately to double the number of their revolutions, and it was not long before her ambitious rival was left at a distance which the passengers of the first unanimously declared "lent enchantment to the view."

The "widow" was a perfect "lioness" for the remainder of the trip—and on arriving at her destination was agreeably surprised by the full return of the money she had paid for fare and freight, together with "them" hams, accompanied by a most urgent invitation from the Captain, that whenever she travelled that route again, she would accept of the best berth in his boat, free of expense.

[*Spirit of the Times.*

THE TEXAN RANGER.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Signal, draws a contrast between the European mounted soldier and the Texan Ranger, in which an interesting description of the latter is given:—

The Texan Ranger, when best mounted, rides a horse bred in Texas, from American stock, combining strength and speed with capability of enduring the climate. He uses the Mexican saddle, raised before and behind, the skin of some wild animal thrown over it, and attached to it some twenty or thirty thongs of leather, by which he ties upon it the different articles he requires for camp use—for but two or three pack mules are allowed a company, and a man must carry all his personal baggage himself. He carries a line of braided leather about thirty-five feet in length, called a "*laretto*," and a line of the same length, made of twisted horse-hair, called a "*cabaras*." The latter, when laid upon the ground in a circle, prevents the approach of snakes or reptiles; as these, on coming in contact with the protruding hair on its surface, will glide off in another direction. It is thus laid, where the precaution is necessary, the space within its surface carefully looked over—and the Ranger may then rest in comparative security. The *laretto* and *cabaras* together, make a length of 70 feet—which, with one end attached to the horse, even without the other's being fastened to the ground, will disincline him from feeding to a great distance away. In the morning he will be found not farther than half a mile—seldom more than two hundred yards.

The Ranger prefers buckskin pantaloons, as these alone can withstand the chaparral; he wears a hunting shirt and cap of the skin of some wild animal, which, in the range of the regiment, will assume every variety of shape. His rifle carries about sixty or seventy to the pound, and is very long and heavy. He carries, also, a knife—home made, and with a wooden handle—those made from a file are preferred. Latterly has been added to his arms a revolving pistol. His bullet pouch hangs on his right side with his powder horn. The strap that suspends these is broadened over the left shoulder, or has a small pad attached to it to relieve the wear and preasure of a rifle barrel. Every man is a practical shot, and it is said that at San Antonio once, when Hays wished to impress the Camanches with the capacity of his men, man after man rode round a hat, at full speed, at a distance of twenty yards, shooting into it five bullets in succession from his revolving pistol. This seems incredible, but comes from several eye-witnesses.

The Texan Ranger is a *picked man*, but picked by a far different rule, from that which determines who shall be a Horse Guard, for the Ranger, one may say, *picked himself*. He left the older States, not because, as is too often supposed, he was broken down in reputation or bankrupt, but because his pride prevented him from living in the inferior position reduced circumstances would have compelled, or from natural love of a wild and independent life. He is genial and hospitable—not quarrelsome—and of the most reckless and undaunted courage. He yields obedience because he knows discipline is necessary to the effectiveness of the corpse; but he

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, July 2, 1847.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JAMES J. M'KAY,

OF BLADEN COUNTY.

ELECTION FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

AGENCY.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

JOSEPH MASON, Post's Buildings, corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, N. Y., is our agent, for receiving Advertisements in that city, for publication in the Journal. He will also receive subscribers for the same.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, which convened at Marion, S. C., on Wednesday, the 23d inst. By a reference to them it will be seen that the Company has been organized, and that all those steps deemed requisite to the furtherance of the great object which it has in view, have been taken. A President, Board of Directors, and other officers, have been appointed. Thus, then, the Rail Road ball is fully in motion. Shall it continue to roll on 'till it reaches the glorious gaol so ardently desired by the people of this section of North Carolina? This, *now*, is the all-important question—and to it we will make the following answer.—There cannot be any doubt but it will, if all those whose interests are wound up in its success or its failure, will only lend to the scheme that amount of aid which prudence and common sense demand at their hands. Let the reader look but for one moment at the great and varied interests which are involved in the success of this great measure, and he cannot fail to come to the same conclusion. Why the whole region of country, stretching from the extreme Northern confine of our own State, to Manchester, S. C., a distance of upwards of 320 miles, is deeply and intimately interested in this great work. It is true that there are particular points over this vast region which are apparently more interested than others; but in truth and in reality, we think that it will be found, upon a close examination, that all points and all portions are alike deeply interested, and alike imperatively called upon to bend every energy and strain every nerve to accomplish a work which every man of common sense, who has given the subject one moment's reflection, must know and feel will shed such lasting benefits upon the whole region of country above alluded to. Now, too, is the propitious moment. Recent events have shewn to us that so surely as the sun will rise on the morrow, a line of Rail Road will, ere long, be pushed through North Carolina at some point.—Already has a Northern Company invested its capital in a line of Rail Road in our very neighborhood; and can we shut our eyes to the conviction that these men will inevitably extend their investment South, if for no other purpose than to render what they have already done profitable? If we do, we will be worse than fools. The GREAT LINK must inevitably be constructed. Shall WE construct that *Great Link?* is now the all-important question. If we do not, just let us look at the consequences. They are really almost too painful to contemplate. About $750,000 has been invested by individuals in the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road. What, let us ask the owners of this stock, would become of *that Road* if the link is constructed through any other region of North Carolina than that contemplated by the Manchester Road? Would it not be gone forever? Most assuredly it would. Without the great mail and the through travel, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road could not exist SIX MONTHS! Are we not stating sober FACTS? Is there a Stockholder in the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company who does not believe us?

Again, we would address a few remarks to the people of Wilmington. We ask them if now is not the golden moment when they, if they will do their duty, may secure to themselves not only *a continuance* of the prosperity which has blessed them during the last eight or ten years, but a large and a *permanent* increase to that prosperity? We are free to confess that the town of Wilmington is more deeply interested than any other point on the whole line. Is there any doubt of this? We will talk plainly. The present is a *life and death struggle* with the people of Wilmington. They cannot shut their eyes to this. Suppose we fail, (which Heaven forbid;) and suppose the Connecting Link is pushed through at some other point, where will we be? Why every man knows that the town of Wilmington, in that event, must inevitably recede—literally crumble away—with a rapidity far greater than that with which it has risen. Is this not plain common sense? Why then, will not our citizens bring home to themselves the vast importance of the movements going on around them? Why will they not unite in one bold vigorous pull, and give to a work of such incalculable importance an impetus which will stimulate and cheer on all other interests connected with the enterprise. We do say, in all the sincerity of our heart, that Wilmington has, as yet, in proportion to the vast interest she has at stake, done nothing like what she ought to do. We ask her people if she has! She has thus far subscribed only about $150,000. Why, the town of Columbia, S. C., for a work in which she is not one half so deeply interested, (the Charlotte Road,) has already subscribed $300,000. We ask them to reflect upon the matter seriously, and we feel assured that they will, whilst the opportunity is presented to them, make such efforts as will be compatible with the enterprising character of the town—with the importance of the subject, and with what is expected of her. Can Wilmington expect that if she does not take the lead in this great work—can she expect, we say, if she does not demonstrate by *her acts that she is in earnest*—that other people, not so deeply interested, will move on and build the Road for her? If she does, she has made a very foolish calculation. She must bend every nerve—for, as we have said before, it is a life and death matter for her. We call upon her, then, whilst the control of her destinies is still within her grasp—we warn her of all the evil consequences which will fall upon her should she be so blind as to let the golden opportunity slip—to move promptly, vigorously, and with all her energies. If she will do this, the Road can be built. There is no doubt of this. The people of South Carolina will do their *whole* duty. We have seen them—we have talked with them—and *we know* that they will do all that can or ought to be expected at their hands. The people of Columbus County will do as much in proportion to their means, as any other section of country along the line of the Road. We will stake our reputation on Columbus doing nobly. Her people are in earnest. Let us, then, of Wilmington, shew our friends in South Carolina, in Columbus, and everywhere, that we are determined that the Road shall be built. One word for all. Let the people of Wilmington do their whole duty, and the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road will be under contract in six months from this day. And what, in the name of common sense, is to prevent this? Cannot all the interests connected with this scheme subscribe $750,000?—Why there is no doubt of it, if we will only set to work.

We trust our readers will pardon us for this long article; but really it is a subject of such vast importance to a great many of them that we could not say less.

THE MEETING IN MARION.

We had the pleasure of being present at the meeting of Stockholders, which convened at Marion, on the 23d ult, and we were very much pleased to find such a propitious spirit pervading each and every member of that large and respectable Convention. But one feeling prevailed, and that was an enthusiastic determination to build the Road. We were particularly pleased with the spirit which pervaded the South Carolina members of that body. They are a noble set of fellows, and we feel confident they will come up fully to every pledge which they have ever given us. One thing is certain, they are in earnest about building the Road, and another thing is equally certain; and perhaps, fully as important, they are well able to give us the right substantial kind of aid, and they will do it. Indeed, we were much pleased with the whole trip. The country through which we passed is one in many ways eminently adapted to the construction of a Rail Road. For the most part, it is as level as perhaps any Rail Road route in the world, and well timbered the whole way through. The amount, too, of produce of all kinds, which it must necessarily bring down, would make the Manchester one of the best freight Roads in the country. To mention one item. In the three districts in South Carolina through which it will run, there is about 40,000 bales of Cotton raised, which necessarily would find its way to Wilmington. In fact, the *trade* which the Road would bring to Wilmington would be immense.

THE PRESENT ASPECT.

Really we are almost tired of speculating upon the probable course which our affairs in Mexico may or may not take. In such rapid succession does rumour after rumour from that quarter succeed each other, and so contradictory are they in their nature, that we have almost ceased to guess at what may be the probable result of the present war; or when we may expect its termination. At one moment we learn that Santa Anna has resigned the Presidency, and also his command of the Army; and that Herrera has been elected to the Chief Magistracy of that ill-fated country. Again, we learn that the Mexican Congress will not receive the resignation, and that the confidence of the people in Santa Anna is still unshaken. Another account, and a late one too, has it that the Mexican Government has made certain propositions of a peaceful character to Gen. Scott, but that the latter did not think them of the proper kind, and has, therefore, rejected them. That Gen. Scott is now at Rio Frio, a short distance from the Mexican Capital, there is now no doubt; but whether any propositions have been made, and of what nature, is a matter, about which we are by no means very certain. One thing is certain. The Mexican Guerrilla parties are daily becoming more numerous and more formidable. Their attack upon the command of Gen. Cadwalader proves this. Indeed, they are so bold as to approach the very walls of Vera Cruz; and the town of Tampico is said to be in daily expectation of an attack from a large body of Mexicans, 1500 strong. If these be facts, and we have no reason to doubt them, it would go far to prove that the Mexicans continue as obstinate as ever; and that the contest has by no means been drawn to a close. At present, the communications between Vera Cruz and Gen'l Scott are, in some measure, cut off by formidable bands of guerrillas. Of course we presume that reinforcements will be sent on for the purpose of re-opening them. But that they have been cut off at all, argues that the people of Mexico are still determined, in some sort, to continue the contest. Our opinion is, that enough of the Mexican people, and of the Mexican war, is now known, to make it the imperative duty of our Government to send on promptly the largest kind of reinforcements that can be raised, to the support of Gen. Scott and his army. This will be the only way in which the war can ever be terminated. We must literally annihilate everything like resistance, before we can calculate upon making peace.

☞Our old friend, Wm. R. Hall, the whig candidate for Congress in this district, is out in the last Chronicle with a long article in reply to some paragraphs which appeared in the Journal of the 18th ult.

Mr. Hall is particularly fond of spreading his political lucubrations on paper, if we are to judge from the productions which have already fallen from his pen, and which have come under our notice.

We have only to say in reply to Mr. Hall's article, that there can be no doubt that Gen'l Taylor did advise the advance from Corpus Christi to the left bank of the Rio Grande, and the reason he assigned for giving this advice was, that in his opinion, the movement would be serviceable to the United States, in demonstrating to the Mexicans that the American Government was in earnest, and had the means to protect her interest in that quarter. It is also matter of record, that Gen. Taylor, very shortly before the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, advised his Government, that he had ample means to repel any attack which might be made upon him—that reinforcements were not necessary, and that he could easily maintain his position with his then force. The result proved that he was correct. But had he and his army been cut to pieces, there can be no doubt as to where the blame would have fallen. Again: with regard to his position at Buena Vista, we would simply ask Mr. Hall to read Mr. Marcy's letter to Gen. Scott, dated Nov. 23d, '46, in which Gen. Scott is charged with the command of the whole forces in Mexico as Commander-in-Chief; and Gen. Scott's letter to Gen. Taylor, informing him, that he (Scott) would be compelled to withdraw from Gen'l Taylor a large portion of his forces. We would also ask Mr. Hall to read the Secretary of War's letter to Gen. Taylor, in which he informed him that he (Taylor) must be the judge of the amount of troops which he can spare; and that he by no means must weaken his line of operations so as to endanger his command. The correspondence, if Mr. Hall will read it, proves that the administration, as was proper, left the disposition of the forces in the field, with Generals Taylor and Scott. We presume Mr. Hall has read Gen. Scott's proclamation. There he expressly charges that the Mexicans are alone accountable for the consequences of this war. We call Mr. Hall's attention to this document.

The inconsistency of the whigs consists in denouncing Mr. Polk's administration for recommending and conducting a war which Gen. Scott, one of their own prominent leaders, says is a just and necessary war; and which the man they now advocate for the Presidency had a no inconsiderable part in producing, if their arguments are correct. This is the "beautiful fix."

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—Our Northern exchanges are filled with accounts of the visit which the President of the United States is now making to the North and East. His reception in the city of New York, on Friday last, is described as being one of the most brilliant affairs which has ever come off in that city. Upwards of twenty thousand people received him on the battery, and the whole East River was literally covered with ships, brigs, schooners and boats of all descriptions, decorated in their "Sunday rags," as the sailor's say, in honor of the occasion. Mr. Polk visits Boston, and we have no doubt but his reception there will be equally worthy the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic.

☞We are really very much pleased to see our friends in Fayetteville moving in a matter which to them, to us, and indeed, to the whole State of North Carolina, is one of such a deeply interesting nature. We allude to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Canal. The construction of this work would, indeed, be a great and glorious achievement, as well for Wilmington as for Fayetteville. It would open a thoroughfare to the sea-board for one of the richest agricultural regions on the face of the earth.—There is now no calculating the amount of valuable products which such a work would bring to Fayetteville, and consequently to Wilmington. Let any one look at the map of Western North Carolina, and he must be at once convinced that this is one of the most important and benificent schemes which has ever been projected in any State or by any community. Why, the whole region of country through which the Yadkin River flows is now comparatively, we may say totally, destitute of any means of transporting the products of her rich soil to market. The construction of this work would furnish these means. We do hope and trust that our Fayetteville friends will be able to accomplish the work. They have our best wishes for their success.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROADS.—Several times within the last year, the National Intelligencer has taken occasion to notice Rail Road matters in North Carolina; or, rather we would say, a *Rail Road* matter in North Carolina. We always find that paper, however, lending the force of its countenance and aid to the Metropolitan route. Indeed, it speaks of that route as if there was no other one ever thought of in this part of the world. We are at a loss to divine the reasons why the Intelligencer should take this course. Does that paper not know that there is another far more likely to go into operation than the Metropolitan route? Does the Editor of the Intelligencer not know that the most vigorous, and thus far by far the most successful, efforts are being made to supply the Connecting Link through this very town of Wilmington?

In the Intelligencer of the 29th ult., we find a paragraph strongly recommending the "Raleigh & Fayetteville" route, and never once alluding to the Wilmington & Manchester scheme. We are inclined to think that influences, which we do not here care to speak of, (emanating from the "City of Oaks,") have induced the Intelligencer to take this one-sided course. We would think that fair play, in matters of such a business character as building a Rail Road, would induce the Intelligencer to take a less one-sided view of this matter, so important to us of this region of North Carolina.

NEW USES OF THE MAIL.—We were, says the Charleston Patriot, this morning shown by a merchant of King street, a package containing a dozen lace capes, which he had ordered and received from New York by the Mail.—The postage amounted to about 5 per cent on the cost of the articles. The Post Office is thus found to be convenient for other purposes than that of the mere transportation of letters.

WEST POINT.—The annual examination at this institution closed on Friday last. The Graduating Class consisted of 37 young men, who, we presume, will be forthwith ordered to Mexico.

PROTECTION OF HORSES AGAINST FLIES.—We find in an exchange paper the following remedy, or rather preventative, against what every man must regard as an annoyance this hot weather:—Take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole, next morning, into a kettle, and boil for a quarter of an hour; when it is cold it is fit for use. Moisten a sponge with it, and, before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor. Try it.

☞THE 4TH.—We have not as yet been advised whether any arrangements have been made to celebrate the anniversary of our national birth day. Has anything been done? Who is to deliver the oration? and where is it to be delivered? We presume as the 4th comes upon Sunday, that Monday next, the 5th, will be celebrated. Surely the people of Wilmington will not permit the birth day of our national independence to pass by without a proper and suitable celebration.

☞The Fayetteville Observer of last Wednesday is rather mysterious on the subject of the building of the Metropolitan route by Eastern capitalists. It does not seem to know what has been done, or what is going to be done by these "same said" gentlemen. It will have learned before this, we presume, that the Portsmouth road has actually been purchased. Beyond this, nothing has been done, nor do we believe that anything will be done in the Observer's quarter of the world. However, the people of this part of the State will soon put the matter to rest. They will build the Manchester road, and that will settle the question. Of this we feel certain.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The Mail has just arrived, bringing us N. Orleans dates up to the 25th ult. We condense from the Picayune of the 25th, the following items:

The steamship Palmetto arrived on the evening of the 24th from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 18th. She touched at Tampico on 20th, and at Brazos Santiago on the 21st June.

An express had arrived at Vera Cruz from Puebla, announcing that Gen. Scott had commenced his march upon Mexico on the 16th June.

The Picayune says, that not one word more about the overtures of peace had reached New Orleans. Col. Childs was to leave Jalapa on the 16th June, with all the garrison. Gen'l Shields was to accompany him.

About 1000 troops left Vera Cruz on the 17th instant, under the command of Gen. Pillow, to join Gen. Scott.

No further intelligence had been received from Gen. Cadwalader, as the express rider had come by another route.

By this arrival, the Picayune is in possession of papers from the City of Mexico up to the 9th June.

Gen. Santa Anna was still in power. Gen Almonte was still in prison, but the nature of his offence was not known, as his trial had not yet come on.

It seems that some private despatches have been captured by the Mexicans and republished in the Mexican papers. A number of private letters are commented upon. Amongst others, one from Mr. Childs, to the Colonel.

It has not yet been ascertained who will be the next President of Mexico. All the States have not yet voted; when they do, it would appear that there will be no election, and that Congress, as in the United States, will have to make the final choice. It is supposed that Herrera will be the man. The greatest confusion of parties exists in the Mexican Capital, and no possible calculation can be made as to the probable course which the factions in the Capital will finally pursue.

We have given the substance of the news as it has reached our office.

THE "PROVISO."

The Fayetteville Observer continues to harp upon the vote of a large number of the democratic members of the House of Representatives for the proviso appended to the resolutions of thanks &c., to Gen. Taylor. We had thought that the Observer had more sense and discretion, than to continue the waste of its time and paper with the discussion of a matter of which it can make neither credit for itself, nor profit for its party. On the first page of to-day's Journal, will be found an article which puts the whole matter in its true light, and to the careful perusal of which we commend the Observer, as well as our readers.—For ourself, we have no fears as to the amount of capital which the Observer can make out of the affair. In the first place, Gen. McKay and the other democrats did not vote for any censure of Gen. Taylor, when they voted for this proviso. Their vote and the proviso simply meant this: At the time of the capitulation of Monterey, opinions were very variant as to the policy and the propriety of the terms which Gen. Taylor granted the garrison of Monterey. The Observer knows this as well as we do. He knows that many in the Army, as well as many here at home, did not exactly understand why it was that Gen. Taylor permitted the Mexicans to march out of the city, not only with the honors of war, but actually with all their small arms and some six or eight pieces of artillery, whereas many then supposed he could and ought to have compelled them to surrender at discretion. We say that this was the opinion entertained and expressed by many persons of both political parties throughout the United States. For our own part, we then thought that Gen. Taylor was a much better judge of what was right and proper to be done on that occasion, than those who were not present, and who were not cognizant of all the circumstances which surrounded him, and we so expressed ourself; and more, we are still of the same opinion. But, then, this is no reason why, if we were called upon to vote Gen. Taylor a resolution of thanks, we should not deem it right and proper to say that we did not, by that resolution, blindly, and without knowing the whole of the facts, endorse, unconditionally, the terms of that capitulation. For our own part, we see no sin or impropriety in the proviso. We ask the Observer if it has really come to this, that Gen. Taylor has reached such a high pitch, and such an eminence above his fellow-citizens, that the representatives of the American people, in Congress assembled, must not dare to refuse a blind endorsement of his every act, without subjecting themselves to the charge of committing a mortal sin? We hope not. But where is the censure? Why, the Democrats refused to vote for the preamble with the word *censure* in it. But do let us ask the *Observer* for a clear definition of the crime which Gen. McKay and others committed, when they voted for the proviso in question. We want to know where the gist of the charge lies.

☞Perhaps our readers may be curious to know what the English press say about our Mexican affairs. Below we give an extract from the London Chronicle:

"As far as the success of their military operations is concerned, nothing more conclusive can be conceived than the late movements of the United States generals against the forces that the Mexicans have been able to oppose to them in the field. It is impossible to read the accounts of these successive actions without something like a feeling of contempt for the beaten party, so strong an effect do the triumphs of military prowess exercise on the mind. Almost despite of the claims of justice, and of compassion for the countless and unoffending thousands whose fates are inextricably bound up with those of the beaten troops, one is tempted to exclaim, that they who know so ill how to defend a country, are not worthy to possess one. The prize of empire—so all history tells us—bears inscribed upon it the legend—'Detur Fortiori.'

"Not all the military success, however, of General Scott or of Gen. Taylor—not victory in twenty engagements, even though they have been as gallantly fought on the side of the conquerors as those of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, could turn the United States into aught else than one of brute force, or, if you will, of military decipline. Never should we forget with what slight cause this war was entered upon by the authorities at Washington; upon how trivial a pretext, how immense an amount of misery has been inflicted upon an unoffending people! That the Mexicans are a turbulent and impracticable race—granted; granted, too, that in the field as soldiers, they have been unable to cope with the invaders; still all this will not convert the brigandage of unauthorized attack into a legitimate war.

"We cannot say how far Santa Anna may be compelled to fight these disastrous actions by the political position of affairs at Mexico. Such may be the state of things, that even defeat is a preferable alternative to the results of inaction. If this be not, however, the case, he must wilfully intend his country's ruin, or be a fitter subject for an asylum than the command of an army. After his recent experience at Buena Vista—not to speak of the experience of a long life—he must have been perfectly aware, when he threw up his entrenchments in the face of Gen. Scott's advancing force, that if he attempted to defend them he was lost. He had ample time to choose his own ground, and he does not appear to have done so with any peculiar military skill.

"There does not seem to have been any such great local advantages about the heigths of Cerro Gordo as should have entitled them to the dignity of the Thermopylae of Mexico. True it is that the ground is described by Gen. Scott as being broken by mountains and deep chasms, but the field of operations covered many miles. Moore than this, in one point of Santa Anna's line of defence, there was a tower upon a height, by the capture of which the retreat of his troops would be effectually cut off in any direction. Yet against so probably a contingency he made no kind of preparation whatever, and accordingly in his retreat to Jalapa, twenty-five miles distant from the scene of action, Gen. Scott informs the Secretary at War that the troops under his command had added greatly to the number of prisoners, wounded and killed.

"The courage displayed by the Anglo-Americans throughout the action is unquestionable, and yet it does not appear to have been a bloody one on either side. The official return gives as the total of the Anglo-American loss 43 killed and 265 wounded. The loss of the Mexicans in killed and wounded is rated by Gen. Scott only at about 350 on the field of battle, to which number must of course be added that of those who were cut down on the march to Jalapa. The opinion entertained by the United States officers of the powers of resistance of their opponents may be inferred from Gen. Scott's orders issued to the various generals of division on the day preceding the action."

We find the following humorous sketch of the examination of a "case" named Stephen Dwyer, in the St. Louis Reveille. Stephen was bro't before his honor, the Mayor, to whom he was well known, for his old offence, drunkenness:—

"Well, Stephen, you have been at it again," said his honor.

"Troth yer right," says Stephen, "and be the same taken its mighty hard to keep from it. The laste drap in the world bothers me now-a-days."

"You should sign the temperance pledge," says his honor.

"Och, bedad, I'd done it long ago, yer worship," was his answer, "ef I could write, but bad luck to the school master that me mother bargained wid for an edication, the blackguard left the writin' part out entirely."

"That has no doubt been a cause of much trouble to you," said the court.

"Faix, it was like lavin' the balance whale out of a repater; I've gone wrong iver since," said Dwyer.

"I will send you out to Mr. Condon, and see if he can regulate you," said the Mayor.

"It's no use, yer honor," said the prisoner; "sure hasn't he tried it twinty times, an' here ye see I'm runnin' on in the ould coorse. I've learned all he can tache long ago."

"I think you had better go out and get a finishing touch," said his honor, and he accordingly affixed an ⋈ opposite Mr. Dwyer's name.

The Great West.—The circumference or border line of the United States is about nine thousand five hundred miles in length. It may be divided thus:—Boundary in common with British North America, 3,700 miles; boundary in common with Mexico, 2,300; coasts of the Pacific, 700; cost of the Gulf of Mexico, 1,000 and coast of the Atlantic, 1,800. The territory thus enclosed includes nearly ten thousand miles of river and lake navigation, of which two-thirds are in the valley of the Mississippi. Geographers of foreign countries have admitted that this extensive country has the most varied soil, climate and productions of any country on the face of the earth. The inevitable consequence of this is, that its capabilities for population and wealth are correspondingly great.

The following curious prescription was presented by a witty physician of Paris to the husband of a lady, who was suffering under melancholly and depression from the want of a fashionable wardrobe. The husband handed it to his wife unread, and requested her to send for the medicine:

Prescription for Modame R. de S——. A decoction of fifteen yards of velvet:—friction of the shoulders with new cashemire shawls:—a tissane of sveral new bonnets:—the whole mixed up with a vigorous stir of visits, an and infusion of pocket money to suit the taste of the patient.

N. B.—The improvement in the health of the lady will be perceptable from the first shedding of the feathers of her present plumage.

☞One of the most important effects of the recent progress of Science is the alliance of Chemistry with Physiology, by which a new and unexpected light has been thrown upon the vital processes of animals. For this we are indebted chiefly to the German and French chemists. We have now a clear understanding of the different action of aliments, poisons, and remedial agents, and the long derided theory of the blood being the portion of the system upon which the latter should act, is now a demonstrated truth.—The great object, therefore, is to ascertain what remedy will act most directly upon the constituents of the blood when in the act of conbination. Experience, observation, and a cloud of witnesses, establish the fact that SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is at the very head of this class. Cancer, scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas, leprosy, ringworm, mercurial diseases, suppuration of the glands, swelling of the joints, and all diseases of the muscles and tissues, together with general debility of the system, yield to this unfailing purifier of the blood—for the blood is the channel through which disease finds its way to the various organs of the body.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggist, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C. and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED BY THE USE OF DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RUMFORD, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty of breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—said they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life, I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

FOURTH OF JULY.—On this day of festivity and joy, when we are all prone to indulge in the good things of this life, and not unfrequently to excess, let us not forget that overloading the system, either with food or drink, especially at this season of the year, is often attended with the most serious consequences. If any, however, should inadvertently overstep the bounds of prudence, they should bear in mind that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to prevent all evil results from impropriety of diet; because they thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels from those bilious and corrupt humors which are the cause of cholic pains, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the bowels.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every kind from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street.

For sale in Wilmington, N C, by George R. French and James W. Johnson, only Agents.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. B. T. Blake, Mr. R. W. B. Hodgett, of Thomasville, Geo., to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Col. Edward Yarbrough, of Raleigh.

At Rose Hill, near Fayetteville, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Dr. Alexander Fridge Mallett, to Miss Susan Marion Harding, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Harding, Esq.

In Fayetteville, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. James Kyle, to Miss Julia E., daughter of Mr. Charles Benbow.

DIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Mary McCormick, wife of Col. Daniel McCormick, in the 42d year of her age, leaving 12 children.

At New Bedford, Mass., on the 18th inst., David Sewell Langdon, eldest son of the late Richard Langdon, Esq., of Smithville, N. C., aged 27.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 10	a	$ 10½
Middlings,		a	10½
Shoulders,		a	10
Hog round,	10	a	10½
Western, none		a	
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 25	a	1 40
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	14	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	13 00	a	14 —
Do Prime,	9 00	a	12 00
CORN—Per bushel,	95	a	1 00
Meal,		a	1 10
COFFEE—Per pound,	8	a	9
COTTON—Per pound,	8½	a	11
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	9 00	a	9 25
Fayetteville,	8 00	a	8 50
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	80	a	85
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	11	a	11½
Western,	00	a	
LIME—Thomaston—Per barrel		a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7 50	a	8 00
Wide, do.	5 00	a	
Scantling,	4 00	a	
Timber, Mill,		a	7 50
Shipping Timber,	7 00	a	10 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	—	a	—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	13 —	a	14 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 20	a	2 25
Virgin Dip,	2 50	a	2 60
Hard—	1 05	a	1 10
Tar,	1 85	a	
Pitch,	90	a	95
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	
No. 2,	50	a	—
No. 3,	20	a	22
Spirits Turpentine,	30	a	32
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 —
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	nom.	a	
Black Eye,	85	a	90
Cow,	1 00	a	1 01½
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	— 00	a	20 00
Prime,	— 00	a	18 00
Fresh,	0 —	a	0 —
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	4 50	a	5 00
Rough—Per bushel,	1 00	a	1 10
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	30	a	35
Liverpool—sack,	1 25	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	2 50	a	2 75
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	33	a	34
Gin,		a	
Whiskey,	34	a	37
Apple Brandy,	40	a	42
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	10 —	a	16 —
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	—	a	—
Dressed,	8 00	a	10 —
SUGAR—Per pound.			
West India,	8½	a	9½
New-Orleans,	8	a	9
Porto Rico,	8½	a	9
St. Croix,	8¾	a	9½
Loaf,	13	a	14
TALLOW—Per pound,	7½	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	3 —	a	3 75
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,		a	3 00
Malaga,	—	a	—

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	65
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	20	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 25	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	55	a	65
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	1 00	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$7 —	a	—
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	—
Tar, per bbl.,	—	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel, nom.		a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 50	a	8 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	8	a	10
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	55
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl,	50	a	55
Lumber, per M.,	10 00	a	—
TO BALTIMORE—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	75	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	—
Cotton yarns, per cubic foot,	8	a	10
Timber, per M.,	12 —	a	—

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1 per cent.
" " " New York, " 1 " "
" " " Boston, " 1 " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 1.

BACON—The market is heavily supplied with all descriptions, and quotations remain firm.

CORN—Has receded in price. We notice sales at 95c. a $1 00. Receipts all per Rail Road and from Fayetteville. Very heavy stock in market.

MEAL—Is also lower. It is now held at $1 10 from store. We notice a sale this morning of — bushels from Fayetteville at $1 per bushel.

FLOUR—Canal—retail—sales at $9 a $9 25. Fayetteville, $8 a $8 50. Fair stock on sale.

LARD—The market is rather better supplied than it was this day week, but prices remain without material change. See quotations.

LUMBER & TIMBER—There is not much doing in either of these articles; and we refer to quotations for last sales.

NAVAL STORES—Yellow Dip Turpentine is rather higher than this day week. We notice sales this day at $2 20 a $2 25. In the Virgin article there has been no change. Scrape is quoted at $1 05 a $1 10. *Tar* is still in demand, and last sales were made at $1 85. We notice a sale of a small lot of country made *Spirits Turpentine*, a few days ago, at 31 cents.

SHINGLES—Are in some demand, and prices have advanced. See quotations.

No other change to notice.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 29.

Cotton; no sales. Bacon continues scarce and in demand, at 10 to 10 1-2. Flour has declined; sales at $8 1-4 to 7. Corn has declined, and sells at 77 1-2 to 80 cts. The receipts of all kinds of Produce during the week small.—*Observer.*

NEW YORK, June 25.

NAVAL STORES—Generally, continues as last noticed, without important transactions. Spirits Turpentine arrives very sparingly, and the quantity on hand is light but the demand is moderate, and the few sales taking place are at previous prices.

RICE.—The business of the week has been very moderate, embracing only about 250 tcs. $4 65 a $5 40. In the absence of demand, but little disposition is evinced on the part of holders to effect sales below our quotations. The stock is light, and but little in first hands.

June 28th, 1847.—The market for Flour and Meal was steady, but not very active.—There were buyers for good strait lots of Michigan and Gennessee, at $7 and $7 12 1-2, but irregular lots sold at $6 75 and $6 87 1-2. Meal dull, with small sales; Western at $4 50 and $4 75. Corn, 50,000 bushels at 85 a 92; for mixed 93 and 95; for flat yellow, 97 95. Rice, 250 tcs. sold at $4 65 and $5 50. Whiskey, 28c. Tobacco, Kentucky, 60 Hhds. sold at 3 1-2 and 4 1-4 and 6 1-2c.

BOSTON, June 26.

NAVAL STORES.—For Spirits Turpentine the demand continues quite moderate, and small sales at 45c. per gal. 6 mos. Tar continues scarce and in demand. Small sales of Wilm

From the Baltimore American.

THE KENTUCKIAN IN MALTA.

A gentleman attached to the "Old Ironsides" during the last cruise, has permitted us to dip into his journal, which is as rich as Calhoun's gold mine. The following is peculiarly fine:

We passed three weeks in Malta, waiting for despatches. Various plans were devised to kill time, and never did it pass so pleasantly away. Fishing, rowing, dinners, suppers, etc., formed our principal amusements, and as the harbor was filled with vessels of all nations, an interchange of national courtesies was kept up until our anchor was weighed, and "Old Ironsides" again before the breeze.

At one of the entertainments given on shore by an officer of a British frigate, the conversation turned upon rifle shooting, which led to an animated discussion, in which our officers took part.

"I have often heard," said the commander of the Thunderer, "that you have some fellows in your country called Kentuckians, who are reckoned great shots with the rifle."

"Yes, sir," replied Lieut. N——, "their fame is great in that line, which is easily accounted for. As soon as they are able to shoulder a rifle, they commence practising, and in course of time, become excellent marksmen.

"They may be very clever, but I believe we have better shots on board our vessel."

"I do not belong to that section of the country," observed Lieut. N——, "and have had but little practice with the rifle; but, if I mistake not, we have a Kentuckian in company, who will stand up for his native State."

"Yes, on all occasion," said our purser, a tall, muscular descendant of one of the first settlers of the State."

"What say you, then, gentlemen, to a shooting match to-morrow morning?"

"Agreed, with all our hearts," said the Yankees.

The next morning the party met in a beautiful grove, and placed their target seventy-five yards distant. The English rifle is different from the American, the barrel being shorter and the stock heavier. Six picked men from the Thunderer were on the ground, all of whom fired. No one, however, "cut the paper," (the size of a dollar,) although several of the balls were close to it.

The shots were considered excellent; the English and French officers present were greatly astonished at the proficiency of the riflemen. The commander of the Thunderer, turning to the purser, said with a smile:

"What do you think of that? I take it you'll find it difficult to come up to it."

"You may think so; but I consider it no shooting at all," said the Kentuckian.

"Vous montez le haut cheval," said a French officer.

"Je vous montrai," said the Kentuckian.

"Fire away," said the Englishman.

"I'll bet a wine supper for all hands," said the Kentuckian, "that I can make three shots, every one of which will be better than any yet made, and each succeeding one better than the first."

"I'll take it," said the Englishman, smiling. The Kentuckian slowly raised a rifle he brought from home, and fired. The paper was cut! The second fire was better than the first, and the third "bored the centre." Nothing could depict the surprise of all present; the Englishman acknowledged the corn, and said he was satisfied. The Kentuckian enjoyed a hearty laugh, declaring it was nothing to what he could do—that he would be ashamed of such firing in old Kentuck. Rolling a quid from one quarter of his capacious "receiver" to another, he continued:

"I must have another shot to show you what can be done with a rifle, and to convince my French friend that I am not boasting."

The whole party stood silent in a row, and the Kentuckian retreated about forty yards, making the distance from the tree to where he stood, near one hundred and twenty yards. Ordering a paper of the same size of the other to be put up in the same place, he re-loaded, drew his broad rimmed beaver over his eyes, and after taking deliberate aim blazed away.

"That was rather too low," he said, "the ball is about the eighth of an inch below the paper; the next time I'll bring it."

On examination, the ball was found to be precisely where he said it was, which increased the astonishment the remarkable shot had produced on all present, with the exception of the Yankees, who were "used to it."

"This lick will bring the persimmon," said the Kentuckian, as he raised his piece high up, and gradually lowered it and fired. The paper fell from the tree, the ball "driving home" the nail which supported it! Language cannot describe the looks of the foreigners, and particularly the natives, who crowded round the Kentuckian in numbers. That night the wine flowed freely at the "Old Admiral's," and a more joyous party never met in Malta.

PUTTING THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.—An Irishman, going down Barclay street in hot haste, in order to get on board the boat which he saw at a distance was at the wharf, arrived there just in time to be two late—in other words, just as the boat hand unshipped her fastenings, and put off from the dock.

"Ah, Jemmy, said a friend of his who had watched his movements, "you did not run fast enough!"

"Yes I did," said Jemmy; "I ran fast enough, but I dtd not start soon enough."

There is a great moral in this, if you have sense to take it.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Sash, Blind and Door Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER is agent for an excellent manufactory in New Ark, and is prepared to receive orders in the above line, which will be promptly filled.

Just received by late arrivals, a quantity of 8, 12, 15, and 18 lights 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 glazed Sashes, also, 12 lights 10 by 14, and some Sashes, unglazed 18 lights 8 by 10, and two cases Doors, moulded one side, 1¼ inch thick, 6 feet 10 by 2 feet, and 6 feet 8 by 2 feet 8—all for sale low, in any quantity. P. W. FANNING,
Next door South of Mr Hoard's.
June 25, 1847. 41-tf

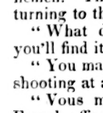
Just Received.

75 bb's. superfine Flour,
40 " fine do
20 " cross do
300 N. C. Bacon Hams,
300 " " Sides,
300 " " Shoulders.
For sale in lots or at retail, for cash, by
June 25.] McKELLAR & McRAE.

Wanted.

A GOOD TAILOR, at Jacksonville, Onslow county. One of steady habits would receive the patronage of MANY CITIZENS.
Jacksonville, June 19th, 1847. 41-2m

For Sale.



THE FOUR STORY BRICK tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.

ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.

Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.
June 25, 1847. 41-tf

FOR SALE.

100 SUPERIOR Hams, and 5 barrels Lard, by
June 25] HOWARD & PEDEN.

Corn Meal.

16 BAGS Corn Meal, for sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. WM. D. COWAN, having returned to Wilmington for the purpose of resuming practice, has taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. Wm. H. Hill, immediately under the Chronicle office, and will be at all times ready to attend to the duties of his profession.
June 18, 1847.—[10-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

BUFFALO SPRING,
MECKLENBURG CO., VA.

THIS Establishmen will be open for the reception of visitors on the first of June.

In addition to some general improvement rendering the cabins more pleasent and agreeable, a good Billiard room has been built, and a splendid Table provided for the amusement of the company.

The music is as good as any in the State.

A. & F. W. Boyd's line of Stages from Ridgeway Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, to Halifax Court House, Va., will run by the Springs every day except Sunday: leaving Ridgeway every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, reaching Buffalo by 10 o' clock, A. M., leaving Halifax Court House Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrive at the Springs at 8 o'clock A. M. With these facilities, the proprietor hopes and expects an increased number of visitors.
DAVID SHELTON.
June 18, 1847 40-4t.

ANNIVERSARY of ROCK SPRING TENT No. 180, I. O. OF R.

☞THE celebration of the First Anniversary of Rock Spring Tent will take place on Saturday, the 10th day of July. At 10 o'clock, A. M., a procession will be formed before the Tent Room, on Market street, under the direction of Bro. Thos. H. Fields, Marshal of the day. After marching through the principal streets, the procession will proceed to the Methodist Protestant Church, where an appropriate Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. JONES, a member of the Order.

We cordially invite the citizens one and all to attend on that occasion—that every one may see that something good can come out of Nazareth.

N. B.—A full attendants of the members is particularly requested. Show yourselves, Rechabites! and let it be a day that will long be remembered.

By order of the Tent.
JAMES H. SMITH, } Com'tee of
WM. W. PRICE, } Ar'ments.
June 11, 1847 39-3t.

$75 *REWARD.*

RANAWAY from my plantation in Duplin county, sometime in June last, my negro man

BILL.

He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, and walks a little cramped, from having had his toes injured by frost, has a pleasant look when spoken to, and is a blacksmith by trade. Said boy was raised in Jones county, where I think he is lurking, and probably harbored. He is also acquainted in the counties of Duplin and Onslow, and has been outlawed.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail within the State, so that I can get him again.

LUTHER WRIGHT.
Duplin co., Nov'r 27, 1846 11-tf

Notice to Dealers in TURPENTINE & TAR.

WILMINGTON June 1, 1847.

THE undersigned, purchasers and dealers in Naval Stores in this place, with a view to adopt some general regulations which seem to them to be founded in justice, and more in accordance with the customs of other markets, have agreed to establish for their future government, the following

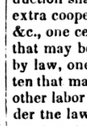
REGULATIONS.

That as no good reason is apparent to them for changing the size and weight of barrels of Turpentine, and it would perhaps be productive of inconvenience to the makers, it will be purchased as heretofore, the gross weight of the barrel to be 320 lbs., or 260 lbs. net; the turpentine to be delivered on the yard for inspection at the expense of the seller; and as there has been in many cases, an unjust inequality, in fixing upou the amount of Extra, and whereas the law prescribes what the order of turpentine shall be, when exposed for sale, with out proscribing any remedy in case it is not in said order, we therefore agree that hereafter a deduction shall be made under the denomination of extra cooperage as follows; For scuttling, packing, &c., one cent per barrel, for the first two hoops that may be lacking short of twelve as prescribed by law, one cent each, and for each hoop less than ten that may be short, two cents each, also what other labor may be necessary to put it in the order the law prescribes to be adjudged by the Inspectors, together with the usual dedutions for unmurchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rail Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. drayage, thereby placing the sellers per Rail Road on a footing with those by water. These regulations to apply to Tar, only so far as regards expense of rolling, draying and inspection. The custom adopted in reference to the condition of the barrels it is supposed must be free from all objection, as turpentine put up in perfect order will only be subject to a deduction of one cent per bbl. instead of the former rates of extra.

We also agree that in future we shall refuse to compromise for fraudulent mixture as heretofore, that we deem chips, straw, billets of wood, limbs, dirt, &c., as a fraudulent mixture, and that we shall abide by the strict letter of the law in all such cases. And whereas it appears that the Inspectors do not consider themselves authorized to make bills otherwise than as prescribed by law, that we will in all cases, purchase by the bbl, of 320 lbs. and allow the Inspector to make his bill as the law directs 280 lbs. but that there shall be deducted from the bill one eighth of the amount.

W. O. JEFFREYS,	A. H. VAN BOKELIN,
JOHN McRAE,	H. NUTT,
A. MARTIN,	B. FLANNER,
W. LATIMER,	W. J. LOVE, Jr.
JEWETT & CO.,	R. C. HALLETT,
BARRY & BRYANT,	B. HALLETT,
JNO. CHRISTIAN,	R. G. RANKIN,
HALL & ARMSTRONG,	C. D. ELLIS. 39-tf

Wilmington Hotel.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the Public that he will be ready to receive Boarders, at the WILMINGTON HOTEL, formerly kept by Thomas F. King & Co., as the Planter's Hotel, the 25th of this month. He begs leave to inform those who may feel disposed to call upon him, that no pains will be spared by him or his Lady, to make it a comfortable house for either monthly, weekly, or daily boarders, as his whole attention will be paid to the house. The tab'e will be furnished with the best the market affords. SAMUEL J. PERRY,
Wilmington Hotel, near the R. Road Depot,
May 14, 1847.—[12m] [Main Street.

Store and Dwelling House
FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is desirous of closing up his business at Strickland's Depot, Duplin county, N. C., and therefore offers his premises for sale. It is well known to be an excellent location—the very best on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and offers a desirable opportunity for any person wishing to engage in a safe and profitable business. The Store is 25 by 40 feet, well arranged internally, and fronts on both the County Road and the Rail Road. The Dwelling House is new and well finished, one story, 26 by 32 feet, built in the Cottage style, containing five rooms; there is all the out-houses and improvements needed on the lot, which contains one and three-quarter acres. I deem this slight description sufficient, as those desirous of purchasing, it is hoped, will view the premises themselves. It is the most healthy location in this section of the State, and presents, in all respects, a most desirable opportunity for investment and a permanent profitable business. All persons indebted to me by note or book account, are requested to settle without delay. The Stock of Goods now on hand will be sold at greatly reduced prices, for CASH.
WM. A. GWYER.
Strickland's Depot, Duplin co., N. C., }
May 7th, 1847. } 34-tf

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia:
2 500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:

Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarzaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. —— G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would not praise so strongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.
New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

September 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk) and it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. I was also (together with a man in my employ) badly troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines, and would advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial.
GARRIT GARRABRANT,
—— 123 Market-st, Newark.

Clergymen and Physicians.—As well as thousands of others in all parts of the United States, are continually sending certificates and informing us of the benefits derived from Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Townsend—Sir: Some time since you requested my opinion of the virtues of your compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla; I am now prepared to give it. I have used it in my practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and must give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its medical virtues and the reasonable price at which you sell it. In scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions generally, dyspepsia, indigestion, costive habits, and liver complaints, I am much pleased with its effects. In these complaints, or any other where scrofula is indicated, I can with confidence recommend it to the patronage of the profession as a valuable auxiliary for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome forms, and to all, as a safe and valuable medicine.
Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1846. BENJ. WEEKS, M. D.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Having for some time past been afflicted with a pulmonary affection on my lungs, and a continual pain in my side, owing to evening exposure in travelling after preaching, and finding my disease to increase, with much difficulty of breathing and other alarming symptoms, I was advised by a clergyman, a friend of mine, to try your celebrated Sarsaparilla. I did so, and after taking two or three bottles I found myself relieved. My appetite has been restored. I find myself much stronger, and hope very soon to resume my usual duties. I have been so greatly benefitted by your excellent medicine, I feel it my duty to make known the facts for the benefit of others who may be laboring under the same difficulties that I have been for some time past. Yours, respectfully, SAM. WHITE,
Nov. 22, 1846.] Pastor of Baptist Church, Staten Island.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Read the following, and doubt if you can, that consumption cannot be cured. This is only one of the several hundred cases that Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured:
Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1840.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I was taken, a little over a year ago, with a severe cough and a pain in my side. It increased on me very fast, indeed. I was pronounced by physicians to have the quick consumption. I raised large quantities of bad matter, had night sweats, and sinking very fast; my doctor said he could do nothing for me. I went into the hospital in hope of being benefitted, but was pronounced there as incurable. I was now greatly distressed at the lungs and could hardly breathe; I soon became emaciated, and expected to die; was confined to my bed, and was obliged to have watchers; indeed I cannot give you any description that would do justice to my case. I was supposed by my friends to be past recovery; I had tried a great number of remedies, and all seemed to be to no purpose. I read of some most extraordinary cures performed by your medicine, and to tell you the truth, I suspected there was some humbug in them. But I was induced to try it; I did so, and am very thankful I did. I cannot say that I am entirely well, but am so far recovered as to be about my business, and hope to be entirely well in a few weeks. My cough and pain in the side, and night sweats have left me, and raise but very little, and am fast gaining my usual strength. I felt it a duty to give you a statement of my case, to publish if you please.
PETER BROWN, 47 Little-street, Brooklyn.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhœa, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of the inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects upon the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, with all the great causes of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offsprings.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short time it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, & recommending it to the public. M. D. MOORE, cor. of Grand
Albany, Aug. 17. 1844.] and Lydius-st.

Dr. Townsend.—To all whom this may concern: This is to certify, that my wife used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla previous to her confinement, under the most alarming and delicate circumstances, being troubled with the dropsy, swelling of the feet, nervous affections, and very much debilitrted. With my persuasion, and the recommendation of those who had used it, she was induced to try it, with little or no faith; and suffice it to say, the medicine has the happy and desired effect, not only in the hours of confinement, but after the expiration of one week of its use, the dropsy and nervous affection gave way to an astonishing degree, and her health is now better than it had been for a long time previous.

If this will be of any service to you, or any who doubts the success of the medicine, you are entirely welcome to it. I subscribe myself your most obedient and obliged servant, S. S. JAMESON.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. Pulling, M. D.; J. Wilson, M. D.; R. B. Briggs, M. D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island: Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds anything of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c. Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton-st, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Duval & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Charter-st., New Orleans; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 38-12m

Negroes Wanted.

I WISH to purchase a large number of NEGROES of both sexes, from the age of 14 to 30, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. As I intend making a long stay in Wilmington for that purpose, persons from the country would find it to their advantage to bring such slave property to town, as they have to dispose of.

Also wanted, some good Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Coopers, and Bricklayers.

Apply to me, at the Carolina Hotel.
ANSLEY DAVIS, of Petersburg, Va.
Wilmington, May 7, 1847. 34-tf

WHISKEY.—23 barrels rectified Whiskey. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

NEW GOSHEN BUTTER—Families can be supplied with fresh Butter every week, at
[J4] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

HAY—50 bales, for sale at
[J4] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CHARLES GRAY,
SUCCESSOR TO
CHARLES BLAKESLEE.

HAVING purchased the stock of C. BLAKESLEE, the subscriber will continue the sale and manufacture of

BOOTS & SHOES,

and keep constantly on hand every variety of articles in his line.

All orders for work promptly and punctually attended to. BOOTS made in the latest fashion and finest style.

BOOTS and SHOES neatly repaired.
June 4, 1847—y. CHAS. GRAY.

SUGAR—A fresh supply of Crushed, Powdered, Loaf, and St. Croix Sugars, at
[J4] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

WINES AND BRANDIES—Madeira, Port, Claret, Scupernong, Malaga and Sherry, at
[J4] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his supply of Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of the following:

Black French Cloths; Fancy colored do.; black Doeskin Cassimeres; fancy French do.; black and white embroidered Vest Shapes; fancy colored Vestings, black and colored; Cashmeretts; Drap d'Ete; Queen's Cloth; white and fancy colored Linen Drills; checked Ginghams; Gambroons, &c.

Also; an excellent assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, among which are superfine black dress and frock Coats; fancy colored do.; black Cassimere Pants; fancy do. do.; black Satin Vests, plain and figured; fancy colored do. do.; white and colored Marseilles; Tweed and cotton Sack Coats.

He would solicit the attention of the public to his assortment of Goods in the

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING LINE,

Manufactured expressly for the Spring and Summer season, among which are: STOCKS, silk, satin, bombazine, all styles and qualities; *Opera Ties*, plain and fancy, light and dark colors; *Cravats and Scarfs*, latest styles, a full assortment; *Suspenders*, silk and india rubber, with linen, to wash, an entirely new article; *Shirts, Bosoms & Collars*, of every style and quality; *Under Shirts and Drawers*, silk, cotton, woollen, lisle, thread, Merino, &c. &c.; *Gloves*, black, white and colored, kid, silk, cotton, lisle, thread, of the best manufacture; *Hosiery*, silk, cotton, linen and merino; *Handkerchiefs*, plain and twilled, India, sinchew, pongee, plain and fancy linen cambric; *Umbrellas*, silk, gingham and cotton. All of which will be sold unusually cheap. CHAS. BARR.

N. B.—All sales of Ready-made clothing will be considered as cash; the usual credit will be given to custom work. C. B.
May 14th, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of every style and quality, suited to a complete Merchant Tailoring Establishment, to wit:

Superfine French Cloths and Cassimeres, of every shade and color; Vestings, in variety; French twilled d'Ete; silk Alpacas; light fancy Cassimeres, all of the latest style and best quality, which will be made up to order at the shortest notice.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A large and complete assortment of Ready-made clothing, just opened and for sale, very cheap for cash.

Also, the OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT is very complete, with the most choice assortment of *Fancy Goods*. Superior L. B. C. Shirts, of every variety and quality; silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior fancy Cravats; Stocks; Collars; Bosoms; Umbrellas; all worthy the attention of those in want of them.

Customers in the habit of paying cash will find it to their interest to make it known, as in future I am determined to make it the interest of all who deal with me, to pay cash. Short credit will be given to punctual customers, and to none others.

Those who have not settled their accounts to the first of January, will save cost by immediately doing so. H. S. KELLY.
Wilmington, May 14, 1847.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, of Jones County, N. Carolina, negro man MORRIS, tolerably stout built, black, about 5½ ft. high, quick speech when spokon to. He is doubtless lurking about Panther Swamp, and on Lime Stone, in Duplin County, as he is well acquainted on Lime Stone, and has a wife on Panther Swamp, belonging to Doct. Graham, of Kenansville.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him.

An additional reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of having harbored him.
WILLIAM P. WARD,
Near Trenton, Jones County.
May 14, 1847.—[35-tf

FEMALE INSTITUTE,
BEAUFORT, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION will be opened on the first Monday in July next, under the superintendance of a gentleman eminently qualified to impart instruction, and to direct the studies of his pupils. He will be assisted by Ladies of the highest attainments, as Teachers. The French department will be in charge of a gentleman—a native of France—who has much celebrity as a teacher of that language. No pains nor expense will be spared to make this Institute a permanent and a superior school for the *Eastern portion* of North Carolina, in which students can receive a liberal and accomplished education.

Beaufort is a pleasant village, of some 1500 inhabitants, situated in full view of the Ocean, and much resorted to in the sickly season for health.

Tuition in the Scientific, Musical, French and Ornamental departments, with boarding, &c., will be on the most reasonable terms.

For further particulars inquire of J. F. JONES, I. RAMSEY, JAMES RUMLEY, or WM. S. LANGDON.

P. S.—Beaufort is 80 miles from Wilmington.
April 30, 1847—[33-1y

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32t

SWEET OIL, English Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., for sale low at the old stand Drug Store. W. SHAW.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.—125 oz. Sulphate Quinine, and a full assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, &c. &c., just received at the old stand Drug Store.

The Subscriber flatters himself that he can sell on better terms than any other establishment in the place; it will certainly be to the interest of Physicians and country Merchants to inquire his reduced prices before purchasing. Having engaged a competent Druggist at the North to assist him in the business, Physicians may depend on the utmost accuracy in filling their orders, and every article will be warranted genuine. Medicines supplied at any hour of the night, and Physician's prescriptions accurately compounded.
Wilmington, May 14, 1847. WM. SHAW

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

PANAMA, LEGHORN AND PALM LEAF HATS.

JUST RECEIVED, a splended assortment, for sale at wholesale and retail very cheap.—County Merchant's are invited to examine our stock, which we will sell at New York prices.
MYERS & BARNUM,
Market Street.
March 12, 1847.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE.

FRESH BEEF.
JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.
Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of

SPRING GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Mens' Palm Leaf Hats;
Summer do	Boys' do do
Drab de Ete;	Musquito Nettings;
Plaid Drills;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
Slate Linens;	8-4 brown damask do
Linen Checks,	8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Persian Stripes;	Black and brown Shirting and Sheeting;
Striped Victoria Cord;	30, 32, and 34 Scotch Ginghams;
London Drill;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Oregon Cord;	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.
Bl'k Satin Cravats;	
Bl'k Satin cut Velvet & Marseilles Vesting;	
Irish Linens & Lawns;	
Cravats and Scarfs;	
Umbrellas;	

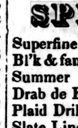
FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black Silk;	Swiss Mull and Book Muslin;
Colored, plain, & striped Silk;	Plaid & striped do
Bombazine, large supply;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Fancy summer prints;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;
Lawn Ginghams;	do do silk do
Eartston do	Grodnap Parasols;
Balzarine;	Fringed do
Colored Lawns;	Ginghams do
French Robes;	French Fans;
Large silk Shawls;	German silver Thimbles;
Borage Shawls;	Plated do do
do Scarfs;	Blue steel do
Ladies Silk Cravats;	Bl'k, white, brown and col'd Cotton Hose,
Col'd Florene;	Misses' do do
Organde Muslin;	Mens' ½ do do
Muslin Shirts;	Corset Laces;
Black Silk Fringe;	Lace & Edgings, assort'd;
Col'd do do	Black & white English silk Hose;
Silk Buttons, for Ladies dresses;	do raw do
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	
Linen Cambric Hdkfs;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices* for cash.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., March 19, 1847—3-y

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE,
In the town of Wilmington.



THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to close his business in Wilmington, offers for sale, the House and Lot on Walnut Street, continued, now occupied by Mr. Jos. M. TILLEY. The lot is 66 feet by 330 feet, corner lot, having on it a new one and a half story house, containing 6 rooms, with all necessary out houses.

ALSO,

A House and Lot, situated on Red Cross Street, now occupied by the undersigned. The lot is 80 feet by 200 feet, the house contains 8 rooms, is nearly new, and is filled in with brick; there are all necessary out-houses on the lot Also, an enclosed lot adjoining and fronting Red Cross Street, 66 feet by 200 feet.

ALSO,

Two enclosed lots on Boundary and Third Streets, 55 feet by 250 feet.

ALSO,

One half lot on *Third Street* continued. Also, one quarter section of Land in the State of Illinois—said to be of excellent quality.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAM WILSON.
August 21, 1846 49-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE subscriber is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, to which the attention of the public is especially directed, as he warrants every article genuine.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Balsam do.
Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant,
" " Carminative Balsam,
" " Vermifuge,
" " Hair Tonic,
" " Sanative Pills,
Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters,
Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparil-
" Extract Cinchonine, [la, &c.,
" " Buchu,
Sands' Sarsaparilla,
" Tetter Remedy,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Dr. Perry's Dead Shot Vermifuge,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup,
Upham's Pile Electuary,
Henry's Magnesia, Leidy's Blood Pills,
Murray's fluid do. Gray's Ointment,
Lee's, Peter's, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, & Spen-
Dr. Thompson's Eye Water, [cer's Pills,
Cheesman's Arabian Balsam,
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort,
Swaim's and Indian Panacea,
Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture,
Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness,
Allen's Vegetable Compound for Dyspepsia,
Harlem Oil, Pain Killer, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c. WM. SHAW.
January 15, 1847.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

Hats, Caps, &c.

WE have just received by late arrivals from New York, a fresh supply of Gentlemen's black Beaver and Moleskin Hats, spring style; one case extra Drab Beavers, A No. 1; Gent's black and drab Leghorns; Boys' Leghorn Caps, and patent leather Belts. Also, a few silk velvet Riding Caps for Ladies, very pretty. Call and see, at
MYERS & BARNUM